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15 February 1984

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON REUNIFICATION TALKS PROPOSAL

Foreign Reportage

SK211112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jan (KCNA)--Foreign mass media gave wide publicity to the new step for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question taken at the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Syrian papers AL BAATH and TISHURIN January 16 respectively gave accounts of the joint meeting, printing portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The SANA NEWS AGENCY of Syria and Syrian radio January 15 reported the joint meeting.

On January 11 Danish television screened a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and reported about the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the joint meeting, and Danish radio aired the news on the same day.

Nearly all central and local papers of Denmark on January 12 under the headline "North Korea Proposes Talks to the United States and to South Korean Authorities" carried summaries of the information on the joint meeting.

The Malagasy paper ATRIKA January 14 in an article headlined "Korea's Just Efforts for National Reunification" said:

The joint meeting took a most just step for preserving peace in Korea and accelerating her peaceful reunification.

The information on the joint meeting helped us realize better how sincerely the DPRK Government is making efforts for national reunification.

The world's peaceloving people watch from what stand and attitude the U.S. Government and the South Korean authorities are approaching the problems raised by the DPRK.

We hold that the U.S. Government and the South Korean authorities must show an affirmative response to this proposal.

The gist of the information on the joint meeting was reported by the Bangladesh papers BANGLADESH OBSERVER, BANGLADESH TIMES and NEW NATION January 12 under the headline "North Korea Proposes Peace Talks to the United States and to South Korean Authorities" and by Bangladesh radio and television January 11.

Reporting about the joint meeting, the Portuguese paper O DIARIO January 15 said if tripartite talks are held to sign a peace agreement and adopt a declaration of non-aggression, the tensions on the Korean peninsula will be eased and favorable preconditions for reunification will be created.

The Lebanese paper AL SHARQ January 17, the Cameroonian paper CAMEROON TRIBUNE January 16, the Pakistan paper MASHRIQ January 14, the Luxembourg paper ZEITUNG VUM LETZEBURGER VOLLEK January 13, the Austrian papers SUED-OST TAGESPOST and TIROLER TAGESZEITUNG, the Zambian papers ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, and TIMES OF ZAMBIA, and the Pakistan paper HAE DER January 12 and the Indian papers THE HINDU and TELEGRAPH also reported the new step taken at the joint meeting.

Guyanese Groups Support Talks

SK210819 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jan (KCNA)--The Guyana committee to support Korea's reunification, the Guyana Labour Union, the General Council of Trade Unions of Guyana, the Federation of Transport and General Workers of Guyana and the Trade Union of Postal and Communications Workers of Guyana on January 15 published a joint statement in support of the new proposal advanced by the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The statement said:

The joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced the proposal to hold tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and the South Korean authorities for averting the danger of a new war and achieving a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The proposal of the DPRK for tripartite talks is a most realistic and active step for overcoming all difficulties lying in the way of Korea's reunification and providing a precondition for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

This proposal is a touchstone for distinguishing patriots from traitors and aggressors.

We strongly hold that if the United States is truly concerned for the peaceful solution of the question of Korean reunification, it must unconditionally respond to proposal for tripartite talks together with the South Korean authorities.

Algerian Paper Hits South's Response

SK211023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jan (KCNA)--The Algerian paper EL MOUDJAHID January 15 carried a commentary in connection with the new step for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question taken at the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Noting that on January 10 the DPRK Central People's Committee and SPA Standing Committee held a joint meeting and took a new step for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, proposing to hold tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and the Seoul authorities, the paper said:

It is a pressing question for the Korean people to achieve great national unity and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The United States is meddling in the internal affairs of South Korea. This is the main stumbling block lying in the way of Korea's reunification.

The DPRK Government consistently holds that the North and the South should be reunified independently and peacefully on a democratic principle, by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference.

But the South Korean authorities refuse to accept the just proposal of the DPRK, more frantically intensifying the suppression of people.

The paper noted that the permanent tension prevails in Korea because the U.S. Administration has successively encouraged the South Korean puppets.

Saying that the DPRK's new proposal has opened a bright vista for reunifying the country by the efforts of Koreans themselves, the paper denounced the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique for their new war provocation moves persistently obstructing the reunification of Korea.

Malagasy Letter Supports Proposal

SK231050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jan (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea received a solidarity letter from Raveloson Mahassampbhortense, member of the Political Bureau, and chief of the National Central Bureau, of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution, supporting the new proposal advanced at the joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee and SPA Standing Committee.

The letter dated January 17 says:

The Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution is glad to hear news of the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held in Pyongyang on January 10.

The joint meeting analyzed the general situation on the Korean peninsula and discussed a new measure for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

Today the danger of nuclear war is constantly present in Korea due to the maneuvers of aggression and war on the part of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

The Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution is well aware that the DPRK has proposed talks on several occasions to the United States, a signatory to the Korean armistice agreement, but the United States refused to accept the fair and aboveboard proposal of the DPRK, ignoring it each time.

The recent joint meeting proposed to hold tripartite talks by letting the South Korean authorities participate in the talks between the DPRK and the United States and discuss at the talks such problems as conclusion of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, adoption of a declaration of non-aggression, withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and removal of military confrontation between North and South Korea and so on.

The Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution believes that when this positive proposal is carried into practice, a new phase will open for the accomplishment of the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

It considers that this proposal of the DPRK is an active, flexible and fair proposal acceptable to all.

The Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution strongly demands that the U.S. Government and Congress and the Seoul authorities ponder over the new proposal of the DPRK, take an affirmative attitude and practically respond to the tripartite talks for the peaceful reunification of Korea and peace in Asia and the world.

Foreign Media Continue Reporting

SK231041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jan (KCNA)--Foreign news media continue giving wide publicity to the proposal for tripartite talks made by a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Guyanese paper NEW NATION January 15 carried news of the joint meeting under the title "DPRK Proposes Talks to the United States," the Jamaican paper DAILY GLEANER January 18 under the title "North Korea Proposes Talks to the United States and South Korean Authorities," and the Maltese paper L'OREZZONT January 17 under the title "DPRK Proposes Talks to the United States."

Indian mass media went on reporting the joint meeting on January 17.

The joint meeting was reported by the Indian papers PATRIOT, NATIONAL HERALD, TIMES OF INDIA and JAN YUO.

The UNI and Radio of India reported the gists of the letters to the U.S. Government and Congress and to the Seoul authorities and the PTI reported a summary of the letter to the Seoul authorities.

The joint meeting was reported by the Kuwaiti paper KUWAIT TIMES January 12 and 14 and the Lome Radio of Togo January 12.

Koreans in Japan Support Proposal

SK231549 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Jan (KNS-KCNA)--An epochal measure for the peaceful solution of the Korean problem taken at the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is evoking great repercussions among Koreans in Japan under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (MINDAN).

An official of MINDAN surnamed Kim residing in Tokyo said:

The North's proposal for meeting at one place with the United States and the South Korean authorities to sign a peace agreement between Korea and the United States and adopt a declaration of non-aggression between North and South to achieve a durable peace and territorial unification is, indeed, a realistic step.

It is a proposal all people who want unification and are concerned about the future of the nation should warmly hail.

He who slanders or turns his face away from this fair and patriotic proposal, placing the interests of any party or any circle above it, will commit an indelible crime against the nation.

The South Korean authorities must come out to the tripartite talks and discuss with sincerity the way of unification, and release at once three patriotic figures including former university professors whom they illegally arrested for the mere reason that they called for a just way to unification.

A MINDAN-lining trader surnamed Kim residing in Kanagawa remarked:

The proposal for tripartite talks by the North is an epochal one in defending peace on the Korean peninsula and accelerating the unification of the country.

It is a very bold proposal and chuche-inspired initiative to hold tripartite talks with the participation of the DPRK, the United States and even the South Korean authorities for defense of peace.

I fully support it.

An official of MINDAN surnamed Yi in Tokyo pointed out:

This proposal of the North's, a historical proposal overflowing with a love for the nation and most correctly reflecting the actual conditions, should be realized without fail.

An official of MINDAN in Osaka stated that a peace agreement between the North and the United States should be signed at any cost and a non-aggression declaration be adopted between North and South as early as possible.

A MINDAN-lining trader surnamed Pak in Tokyo stressed:

This proposal carries weighty significance like the July 4 North-South joint statement in realizing the unification of the country.

The South Korean side is under obligation to accept the proposal of the North without prejudice and respond to it.

NODONG SINMUN Praises Proposal

SK231123 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1102 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jan (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "Important Initiative for Averting War and Defending Peace."

Noting that the new proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks is enjoying the active support and sympathy of the entire Korean people and broad segments of peaceloving people the world over, the article says:

The peaceful solution of the Korean question is the desire of our nation and a unanimous expectation of the world.

But a prospect for peace and reunification is becoming dark in Korea and her situation is being led to a grave phase to cause the scourge of a new war in addition to the danger of permanent division contrary to the desire of our people and the world people, the article notes, and says:

This is a result of the wrong Korean policy of the United States which is interfering in the internal affairs of Korea by "strength" trying to perpetuate its military occupation of South Korea.

Today South Korea is one of the main links in executing the U.S. Asian and global strategy. Accordingly, South Korea was declared a "vital area" for the interest of the United States and military bases there are being turned into a powder magazine and nuclear bridgehead for dominating not only the northern half of the republic but also Asia and the world.

At the same time, the formation of a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea is being actively stepped up to pave the way for the Japanese "self-defense forces" to participate in Korean war and to create a "legal" condition for dispatching the South Korean puppet army to the Asian-Pacific region.

As a result, the armed forces for defending peace and those seeking aggressive war are standing in direct confrontation with each other on the Korean peninsula. The situation is so strained that a war may break out any moment by any slight accidental incident.

The most realistic way for removing the danger of new war and easing tension on the Korean peninsula under the prevailing situation is to convene tripartite talks for creating a firm guarantee for peace, as proposed by us.

The United States is the main obstacle to peace in Korea and her reunification and the very one leading the situation to the dangerous phase of a new war.

Without solving the problem at talks with the United States under this condition it is impossible to remove the danger of war from Korea or open the way to her peaceful reunification.

The continued division of our country and increasing danger of war there are linked with the war moves intensified by the South Korean authorities in accordance with the U.S. Korean strategy.

As another party who is to blame for the tension on the Korean peninsula the South Korean authorities, too, are bound to participate in the tripartite talks and ease the tension on the Korean peninsula.

We are now faced with a serious problem of whether a war chariot which is rushing carrying nuclear warheads toward the explosion point is stopped for peace or not.

Our proposal for tripartite talks reflects this urgent demand of the reality.

We propose to comprehensively discuss at tripartite talks the problems raised by the United States and South Korean authorities to relax the tensions in Korea, along with the problems of concluding a Korea-U.S. peace agreement, withdrawing U.S. troops from South Korea and adopting a North-South non-aggression declaration. If talks are held, reasonable ways can be found for overcoming the dangerous situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula.

We will make all we can [as received] to hold tripartite talks and remain faithful to our peace-loving mission for the nation and mankind in the future, too.

SDAR Leader Expresses Support

SK240524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Jan (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a solidarity message on January 17 from Mohamed 'Abd al-Aziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the POLISARIO Front, expressing full support to the new proposal put forward by a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The message reads:

Your Excellency President,

The people and Government of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and the POLISARIO Front assure you of their full support to the proposal advanced by a joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee and SPA Standing Committee which was convened for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

We consider that the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea is the only basic obstacle to the realization of the noble idea and desire of the entire people in North and South Korea for reunification, peace and unity and independence, progress and welfare.

The reasonable and realistic proposal demonstrated once again the high sense of responsibility of the sagacious Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korea people for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

Availing myself on this opportunity, I reassure your excellency of the active support of the people and Government of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and the POLISARIO Front to the new proposal for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

With high fraternal consideration.

Soviet Paper Supports Proposal

SK240847 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 24 Jan 84

[IZVESTIA Supports DPRK Proposal for Tripartite Talks--KCNA headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jan (KCNA)--The Soviet paper IZVESTIA January 19 carried a commentary titled "On Sincerity and Hypocrisy" denouncing the scheduled "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. troops and the South Korean puppet army and expressing support to the new proposal of the DPRK for tripartite talks.

The paper says:

Seoul and Washington published statements in succession which force people to draw the conclusion that the Korean question cannot be solved.

It is natural to do so for the interests of South Korea and its master across the ocean. Reagan and Chon Tu-hwan are more interested in a "dialogue" for leaving the Korean question unsolved than in a dialogue for its solution. Words from the United States and South Korea give us the impression that they would have dialogue with the North only in the thick of powder smoke and in military fervor.

Needless to say, such conception is a means of continuing the U.S. military infiltration into this part of the world and increasing the attack capacity of the U.S. forces in the Pacific region.

The DPRK advanced a proposal to have tripartite talks with the United States and the South Korean authorities.

The main topic of the talks must be the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea. This is the crux of the problem.

The South Korean authorities turned down the proposal, instigated by their master across the ocean.

In a nutshell, Washington tries to bury the plan of peaceful settlement itself in the problem of procedures, raising "doubt" as to the sincerity of Pyongyang, obviously to invent a pretext to delay dialogue.

The United States is wholly to blame for the present situation in this region. It has turned the South of the Korean peninsula into its military base with nuclear weapons and plans to deploy there its "Pershing" missiles, cruise missiles and neutron weapons. South Korea has turned into a militarized police den where all opposition forces are harshly suppressed.

The practitioners of war preparations and repressive policy, feigning "sincerity," doubt other's honest will.

Malian Support for Proposal

SK240512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Jan (KCNA)--Mady Sangare, president of the National Assembly of the Republic of Mali, on January 16 issued an appeal to the parliaments of all countries of the world in connection with the new measure for a peaceful solution of the Korean question taken by the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The appeal said:

If parties directly concerned meet at one place for a peaceful solution of the Korean question, it will be possible to find out through dialogue effective ways to create [word indistinct] conditions for the peaceful reunification of Korea including the problems of replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and of withdrawing all foreign military bases and armed forces from South Korea.

The question of Korea's reunification and peace cannot be solved by war or by any nuclear or neutron weapons.

The question of Korean reunification must be solved on all accounts by means of talks and peacefully.

Hence, it is imperative for parties directly concerned with the solution of the question of Korean reunification to meet with each other and have negotiation.

The National Assembly of the Republic of Mali earnestly hopes for the realization at the earliest possible date of the proposal for tripartite talks, an epochal one reflecting the desires of the entire Korean people and justice- and peace-loving mankind and for achieving peace on the Korean peninsula and the reunification of Korea.

The National Assembly of the Republic of Mali appeals to the parliaments of all countries of the world to make all efforts for an early convocation of tripartite talks for peace in Korea and her independent reunification and for world peace and security.

Guyanese, Nepalese Support

SK241205 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Jan (KCNA)--The Guyanese Committee for Support of the Korea's Reunification held an emergency meeting on January 17 in support of the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Walter Bipat, general secretary of the committee, conveyed a summary of the information of the joint meeting to be followed by speeches.

Ashton Phillips, chairman of the Guyana Agricultural and General Workers Union and second vice-chairman of the Nepalese Committee for Support of Korea's Reunification had this to say:

It is entirely due to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. Forces that Korea has not yet been reunified.

South Korea is a complete colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists.

The proposal for tripartite talks made by the DPRK recently fully accords with the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and with world peace and security; it will enjoy full support of the peoples of many countries.

The speakers said in unison that the United States and the South Korean authorities should unconditionally respond to the talks, if they are interested in the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The meeting adopted an appeal calling upon the socialist organizations, democrats of all the [word indistinct] and international organizations to conduct brisk movement supporting the tripartite talks proposed by the DPRK.

The Patan District Committee of the Nepal Peace Committee made public a statement on January 13 in support of the proposal of the DPRK to hold tripartite talks.

It reads:

The proposal for tripartite talks aimed at ending the sufferings of division is the very just one.

The questions of signing a peace agreement between Korea and the United States and of withdrawing the U.S. Forces from South Korea should be discussed at the talks.

This is a precondition to the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The plots against the proposal for tripartite talks will certainly be denounced by the peaceloving people.

Guinean Support

SK250524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jan (KCNA)--Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, received a solidarity message from Damantang Camara, president of the Guinean National People's Assembly, fully supporting the new proposal advanced at the joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee and SPA Standing Committee.

The message says that the new proposal for tripartite talks of the DPRK, the United States and the South Korean authorities gives passion to all the world progressive forces who love peace, justice and progress, actively enlists their creative will and source of strength and serves as a motive force of hope and optimism for progressive mankind.

The military Guinean people and the National People's Assembly true to the policy of peace, justice and solidarity of the Democratic Party of Guinea, the message notes, consider that this new, just and reasonable proposal fully accords with the desire of the entire Korean people to live free and dignified life as a homogeneous nation on a democratic and peaceful principle.

The message highly estimates the proposal of unprecedented historical significance which made all the clearer the responsible stand toward the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a companion-in-arms and a comrade of comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure, supreme leader of the revolution, and expresses full support and firm solidarity for the struggle of the artificially divided Korean people for independent and peaceful reunification.

The National People's Assembly of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic and the Guinean people, it declares will always stand on the side of the fraternal Korean people in the just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

CHONGNYON Members Support Proposal

SK250829 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Jan (KNS-KCNA)--The proposal for tripartite talks put forward at a joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee and SPA Standing Committee is evoking ever greater repercussions upon the functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) and Japan-resident Koreans.

Pak Kwang-taek, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Teachers in Japan, said:

The proposal of the joint meeting for tripartite talks is an important one of epochal significance in settling the Korean question in a peaceful way under the grave situation obtaining in our country.

It is a measure heralding a turning point for removing the danger of war, nuclear war in particular, in Korea and actively creating a favorable condition for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

I welcome and fully support the proposal representing the sincere efforts of the DPRK to tide over by means of dialogue and negotiation the critical situation on the Korean peninsula over which dark clouds of nuclear war are hanging heavily and create conditions for peace and peaceful reunification.

The U.S. authorities should ponder over this proposal and come out to the negotiating table of the tripartite talks, conclude a peace agreement with Korea and withdraw their forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

Pak Tal, deputy section chief under the Gifu branch, Gifu Prefecture, of CHONGNYON, said that the new proposal of the DPRK is a most reasonable and realistic one acceptable to anyone who is concerned for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The United States and the South Korean authorities, he said, should promptly give up their scheme of northward invasion and accept the proposal for tripartite talks.

Song Won-kun, chairman of the Saitama Prefectural Association of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, said:

The proposal of the DPRK is a most realistic one for averting the danger of war, nuclear war in particular, in Korea and solving our country's reunification question in a peaceful way. It clearly indicates a way for breaking the present deadlock in Korea under the rigorous situation. It is, indeed, a nation-saving measure giving people confidence and courage.

Yim Han-chu, a functionary at the Tokyo Korean Middle and High School, said:

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who are aggravating the situation in Korea and obstructing a peaceful solution of the Korean question. Therefore, a peace agreement must be signed between Korea and the United States, if peace is to be firmly guaranteed in Korea and a precondition for her peaceful reunification is to be created.

Since the South Korean authorities are also responsible for the growing tensions in Korea, they also should participate in the tripartite talks and show sincerity for a peaceful solution of the Korean question, which would involve the adoption of a non-aggression declaration between North and South.

French Democratic Union Hails Proposal

SK250427. Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jan (KCNA)--The Democratic People's Union of France issued a statement on January 14 fully supporting the proposal for tripartite talks put forward at a joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee and SPA Standing Committee, which says:

The DPRK took a new step on January 10 for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

All the progressive people and patriots of France should warmly support this step.

We strongly demand that the U.S. Government and the South Korean authorities accept the new proposal of the DPRK.

The Democratic People's Union actively supports the new proposal advanced at the joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee and SPA Standing Committee, hoping that peace and reunification will be achieved in Korea.

The Union demands that the French Government actively put pressure on the U.S. Government and the Seoul authorities through diplomatic channels to open tripartite talks without delay for an early solution of the Korean question.

Japanese Figures Support Talks

SK250515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jan (KCNA)--Japanese figures expressed support to the proposal for tripartite talks made by a joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee and SPA Standing Committee, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Noting that tripartite talks is a most realistic and epochal proposal actively put forward by the DPRK to cope with the present grave situation on the Korean peninsula where the danger of new war is increasing, Masahiro Yamamoto, vice-chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, said: A brisk movement for the realization of the proposal for tripartite talks should be waged on an international scale.

Chisato Tadebayashi, secretary of the Policy Council of the Japan Socialist Party, said:

Averting the danger of war and easing tension on the Korean peninsula is an urgent question for peace in Japan and Asia, too. World public opinion must be aroused to force the United States and the South Korean authorities to accept this proposal of the DPRK and come out to the negotiating table.

Tokuma Utsunomiya, independent member of the House of Councillors, said: Very judicious and realistic is the DPRK's policy to have a peace agreement signed between Korea and the United States, the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea, a non-aggression declaration adopted between the North and the South, and the armies and armaments drastically reduced and to achieve detente and reunification.

Shuhachi Inoue, deputy director general of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, said:

The United States and Chon Tu-hwan created the gravest danger of war on the Korean peninsula by intensifying their moves to create "two Koreas" and unleash a war and causing the Rangoon incident some time ago.

We will follow the reaction to the DPRK's proposal and make clear in this course who truly opposes division and desires reunification and who opposes reunification and seeks division.

Masanori Ito, director of the international department of the Japan Teachers' Union, said:

The new proposal of the DPRK for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question is an epochal one heralding a turning point under the present situation in which the danger of nuclear war has reached the culminating point.

I fully support this proposal and earnestly hope that it will be realized at an early date.

Critic Yoko Kitazawa said:

This proposal imbued with the sincere efforts of the DPRK is an epochal one with realistic possibilities. The United States and the Seoul authorities should respond to the tripartite talks at an early date.

Malagasy Figure Supports Proposal

SK251041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Antananarivo, 23 Jan (KCNA)--Arsene Ratsifehera, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Madagascar, deputy secretary general of the Central Committee of the Democratic Committee for Supporting the Socialist Revolutionary Charter of Madagascar and secretary general of the Malagasy Committee for Peace and Friendship Between Peoples, issued a talk on January 19 in support of the new proposal advanced by a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to hold tripartite talks.

He said:

The new proposal of the DPRK is a most just and reasonable one for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

Madagascar fully approves and supports the proposal for tripartite talks made by the DPRK to discuss the questions of the conclusion of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and withdrawal of the U.S. groups from South Korea and adoption of a non-aggression declaration between North and South Korea.

We also fully support the DPRK's proposal to hold a dialogue for reunification between the North and the South to reunify the country by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo on the three principles of independence, peace and great national unity after a precondition is created for easing tensions and guaranteeing peace in Korea.

The new proposal of the DPRK clearly proves that the DPRK is making sincere efforts for peace and peaceful reunification of the country and for peace in Asia and the world.

The United States and the Seoul authorities should respond to the new epoch-making proposal of the DPRK from a right stand towards peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

Yugoslav Official Supports Proposal

SK261015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jan (KCNA)--The Yugoslav paper POBJEDA January 14 carried an article by Dragan Miljanic, councillor of the international department

of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, under the titles "News From the East" and "Yugoslavia Supports DPRK Proposal To Hold Tripartite Talks for Peaceful Reunification of Korea."

He says:

The keypoint of the new proposal advanced by the joint meeting is to hold tripartite talks of the DPRK, the United States and the South Korean authorities.

One of the problems to be discussed at the tripartite talks is the conclusion of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

Another essential problem at the tripartite talks is the adoption of a non-aggression declaration between the North and South of Korea.

The DPRK stressed that in order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, such political consultative meeting as a national conference attended by the authorities and political parties, groupings and figures of all circles in the North and South should be convened and there the problems of founding a neutral confederal state under which the two regions would exercise autonomy while leaving the ideologies and systems in North and South as they are may be discussed.

The essence of all the proposals and the new idea of Pyongyang is based on the three fundamental principles which are significant for the peaceful settlement of the question of national reunification.

Pointing out that these three fundamental principles are independence, peace and great national unity, he explains them.

Denouncing the Seoul authorities for turning down the new proposal of the DPRK, the author says: Yugoslavia supports the proposal of the DPRK for tripartite talks.

International Group Supports Proposal

SK261025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Jan (KCNA)--The international liaison committee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea called a press conference in Paris on January 16 in connection with the proposal for tripartite talks advanced at the DPRK Central People's Committee and SPA Standing Committee.

Present at the conference were Guy Dupre, secretary general of the international liaison committee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, Andre Aubry, president of the French action committee to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, and the president of the French committee to support the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, French journalists and foreign correspondents in Paris.

The press conference was presided over by Andre Aubry.

Guy Dupre spoke at the conference. He said:

The DPRK made a new proposal to the U.S. Government and the South Korean authorities in order to remove the grave tension and preserve a durable peace on the Korean peninsula and arrange a sincere dialogue for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

This is a very important political event.

The United States has intensified new war provocation maneuvers in South Korea after Reagan took office.

Far from withdrawing its troops from South Korea, the United States has steadily reinforced its armed forces and armament and stepped up the overall strengthening and "modernization" of the "ROK Army."

South Korea has become one of the largest nuclear forward bases in the world and a very dangerous hotbed of war which may lead to the outbreak of a nuclear war any moment.

The situation has been aggravated by the U.S. imperialists' scheme to ship into South Korea "Pershing 2" missiles and neutron weapons.

In its escalated moves to unleash a new war in Korea, the United States is making haste with the formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance.

The aggressive nature of this military alliance directed against the DPRK and peoples was proved by Reagan himself who made a tour of Tokyo and Seoul some time ago.

After Reagan's trip and the Rangoon incident, the South Korean authorities launched a campaign against the DPRK in a bid to show that North-South confrontation was inevitable.

Under this grave situation, the DPRK took a very responsible new measure.

Considering that the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks will preserve a durable peace and open the way of independent and peaceful reunification, the international liaison committee expresses full support to it.

We call upon all the forces, peoples and governments who support the activities of the international liaison committee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea to conduct brisk activities in support of this proposal.

We also demand that the U.S. Government and Congress and the South Korean authorities act with discretion.

He answered questions put by reporters.

French Groups Support Proposal

SK260823 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Jan (KCNA)--French public organizations published statements and an appeal in support of the proposal for tripartite talks put forward at a joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee and SPA Standing Committee.

The France-Korea Friendship Association in its statement on January 18 said: We warmly support the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to hold tripartite talks with the U.S. Administration and the South Korean authorities.

In this proposal the DPRK demonstrated once again its excellent will and resolution to solve the Korean question in a peaceful way by a method acceptable to all, not infringing upon anyone's interests, under the dangerous situation created on the Korean peninsula.

The French committee to support the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo said in a statement stated January 14:

The proposal fully accords with the proposal to reunify the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, which was put forward by President Kim Il-song.

The U.S. Government and the South Korean authorities should actively respond to the proposal of the DPRK.

The French action committee to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea said in its appeal on January 16:

The French action committee to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea calls upon political parties, social organizations, trade union organizations and humanitarian organizations to actively propagandize and support the proposal of the DPRK and demand an early opening of the tripartite talks.

We demand the French Government to launch activities for making the U.S. Government and the South Korean authorities respond to the tripartite talks.

Socialist Papers Support Proposal

SK261649 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1636 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Jan (KCNA)--Publications of socialist countries printed articles in support of the new step for the peaceful solution of the Korean question taken at the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Reporting about the information on the joint meeting, the Hungarian paper NEPSZABADSAG January 13 noted that the only way to ease tension and guarantee security on the Korean peninsula is to hold tripartite talks participated in by the DPRK, The United States and the South Korean authorities to solve the Korean question in a peaceful way.

Other Hungarian papers MAGYAR HIRLAP and NEP ZAVA January 13 carried a similar report.

The Czechoslovak paper LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE January 17 carried an article headlined "New Proposal of the DPRK."

It said: If the Seoul authorities refuse the new proposal of the DPRK to hold tripartite talks and Washington does not respond to it, this will clearly show to the world that who is the enemy of peace and security in Asia.

The Romanian magazine LUMEA No 4 said:

The United States must not turn its face away from dialogue with the DPRK, clearly seeing the tension on the Korean peninsula, and sincerely respond to the proposed tripartite talks.

The South Korean authorities must force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea at once, not trying to keep them, and take a practical step to ease the tension between the North and South, not seeking North-South confrontation.

Swedish Figure Supports Proposal

SK261656 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1647 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Jan (KCNA)--Per Eriksson, secretary general of the Swedish Peace Committee, issued a talk on January 18 in support of the new proposal for tripartite talks advanced by a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He said:

During his South Korean tour Reagan cried that the United States has "particular interest" in South Korea and "security" of South Korea is precisely that of the United States, thereby betraying his intention to keep hold on South Korea as a permanent colony.

Now more than 1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed in South Korea.

This poses a grave danger not only to Korea but also to the Far East.

The South Korean authorities pay no attention to the proposal for tripartite talks.

North Korea advanced a fair proposal for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The latest proposal is of weighty significance in easing the tension and guaranteeing security.

Foreign Papers Report Proposal

SK270829 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Jan (KCNA)--Foreign papers continue giving wide publicity to the proposal for tripartite talks put forward by a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The January 21 issue of the Maltese paper WEEKEND CHRONICLE noted under the title "New Step for Peaceful Solution of Korean Question":

The United States keeps its troops in South Korea, which it has placed under its control. The United States is chiefly responsible for the fact that the situation on the Korean peninsula remains constantly strained and it has been led to the brink of war today.

The U.S. should not turn away from a dialogue with the DPRK but sincerely respond to it, looking squarely at the reality.

The South Korean authorities should not fasten the U.S. Forces to South Korea, but make them withdraw, and should not seek North-South confrontation.

The Norwegian paper KLASSE KAMPEN January 17 reported the joint meeting, printing a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The joint meeting was reported by the Norwegian papers AFTENPOSTEN January 16 and FREMTIDEN January 13 and the Sudanese paper AL SAHAFI January 18.

Its news was also carried by the Swedish papers SYDSVENSKA DAGBLADET, BAROMETERN, UPSALA NYA TIDNING, BERGSLAGSPOSTEN, NORDVAstra SKANES TIDNINGAR, HALLANDS NYHETER, SMALANDS TIDNINGEN, OSKARSHAMNS TIDNINGEN, TIDNING FOR SKARABORGS LANS, NERIKES ALLEHANDA, TEMPS, GOTEBORGS POSTEN, CORRESPONDENTEN, HALLANDS POSTEN, DAGAN, STOCKHOLM TIDNING, AFTON-BLADET, SUNDSVALLS TIGBNG, SKANSKA DAGBLADET, SKARABORGS LANS ALLEHANDA, GNISTAN, NORRKPINGS TIDNINGAR and KURIREN on January 12.

CSO: 4100/053

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH KOREANS RESPOND TO KIM'S NEW YEAR ADDRESS

SK310449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2218 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jan (KCNA)--The New Year address of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song has evoked widespread repercussions upon the South Korean people of broad strata, according to Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

A Pak, member of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, expressed his emotion upon hearing the New Year address of the great leader in the following words:

In his New Year address General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and legendary hero, with a lucid insight into and judgment of the current complicated and tense situation at home and abroad, noted that the ever more undisguised aggressive and belligerent maneuvers of the imperialists are the root cause of the international and domestic tensions and taught that all should hold high the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea to overcome this.

I believe that his teachings are an almighty sword giving ever-victorious resources and courage to defeat imperialism so as to repulse all obstructive moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and defend world peace and promote security under the present-day tense situation and indicating the path of human liberation.

A worker surnamed Cho said:

My heart is overflowing with emotion upon hearing the New Year address of respected President Kim Il-song.

The deep voice of President Kim Il-song making the New Year address which I heard through radio relieved me of all cares and gave me faith and fighting spirit, making my heart beat high, as if I were seeing the healthy sight of the respected president whom I had longed to see even in my dreams.

After hearing his New Year address I felt greater national pride and honor, my heart burning and pulsating with vitality, as I could picture the future of the reunified country. This is a unanimous desire not only of me but of all the South Korean people.

We workers are resolved to firmly unite with patriotic loyalty upholding the New Year address of the great president and take the van in the struggle to carry out the anti-U.S., anti-fascist tasks for independence and reunification.

A university professor surnamed Kim said the great President Kim Il-song in his New Year address defined it as the immediate political direction to effect a new turn in socialist economic construction this year. He said: In the South hysteric rackets against the North and war exercises are rocking earth and heaven, while the sound of hammer of peaceful construction is coming from the North. What a sharp contrast it presents.

Indeed, the political orientation of the North for this year cannot but be an object of the attention of the world public and a watershed [word indistinct] a lien between peace and war.

Saying that he was overwhelmed with reverence for the great President Kim Il-song, he stressed:

Everlasting are our hearts entrusting the destiny of the nation to the respected president and following him with reverence.

CSO: 4100/058

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON SUPPORT FOR TRIPARTITE TALKS PROPOSAL

Malagasy Figure Supports Proposal

SK280815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Jan (KCNA)—Simon Pierre, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Madagascar, on January 20 issued a talk supporting the new proposal for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question advanced at a joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee and SPA Standing Committee.

He said:

The proposal for tripartite talks clearly shows that the DPRK has consistently made all efforts to solve the question of national reunification peacefully by means of dialogue and negotiation, not by means of confrontation.

This is a most realistic proposal for the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The United States should not try to perpetuate the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea according to its global strategy, but immediately respond to the proposal for tripartite talks from a correct stand.

The question of Korean reunification must be solved peacefully through dialogue and negotiation on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Together with the world people who aspire after peace and independence and love justice, we will as ever actively support all the efforts of the DPRK to reunify the divided country on these principles.

The independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, we believe, will certainly be achieved under the wise leadership of the great President Kim Il-song.

Egyptian Figures Support Proposal

SK280841 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Jan (KCNA)--Egyptian public figures made public talks in support of the proposal for tripartite talks put forward at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Ahmed Hamroush, general secretary of the Egyptian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, in his talk on January 22 said that the proposal for tripartite talks is, indeed, a most timely, realistic and just step for removing the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and guaranteeing a durable peace.

He further said:

If the United States is truly interested in a durable peace and security on the Korean peninsula, there is no reason for it to refuse the proposal for tripartite talks.

The South Korean authorities should ponder over the proposal for tripartite talks which has aroused deep sympathy and support of the world peoples and take a correct attitude and stand toward the question of national reunification. It is high time the South Korean authorities discarded their policy of dependence on outside forces and proclaimed to the world that the presence of aggression armed forces in South Korea is no more necessary.

The world people are watching the approach of the United States and the South Korean authorities to the new proposal of Pyongyang.

Ibrahim Unis, general secretary of the Egyptian Association for the Defense of Human Rights, said in his talk on January 23 that the proposal for tripartite talks is another token of the honest and sincere efforts of the DPRK for national reunification.

He continued:

The United States can wash its hands of the Korean question without impairing its honor and interests by immediately responding to the tripartite talks proposed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The South Korean authorities should not seek North-South confrontation, begging for the U.S. troops' presence in South Korea, but take a correct stand toward the tripartite talks for removing tensions between North and South and creating preconditions for peaceful reunification.

If the South Korean authorities pursue only confrontation, going against the trend of the times, they cannot escape bitterer curse and denunciation of the entire Korean people and the world people.

'Mindan' Koreans Support Proposal

SK281031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, 26 Jan (KNS-KCNA)--The proposal for tripartite talks advanced at the joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee and SPA Standing Committee has evoked widespread repercussions upon the Korean nationals under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan").

They highly estimate the proposal of the DPRK as a "patriotic initiative to save the destiny of the country and the nation", "fair proposal acceptable to all" and "proposal fully reflecting desire and purpose of the nation."

An executive of "Mindan" surnamed Chang in Kyoto said:

The DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks is a very timely one for easing the tension and preserving peace on the Korean peninsula. The proposal of the North would create favorable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and a dialogue for reunification, I think.

A Korean under "Mindan" in Fukuoka said: Anyone who has national conscience, be he in the South or in the North or abroad, should actively respond to the proposal of the North for tripartite talks to ease tension and pave the way of peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula.

A certain Yi, an executive of "Mindan" in Kinki District, said:

The proposal of the North for tripartite talks is the only just one which clearly indicates the way of averting the danger of war and reunifying the country peacefully, and is a most reasonable and realistic measure to save the nation.

The United States and the South must immediately give up the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises.

To hold war exercises against the DPRK while talking about "peace" is not a sincere attitude for the realization of peace and reunification in Korea, I think.

A certain Choe, an executive of "Mindan" in Kanto District, said:

The proposal of the North for tripartite talks is acceptable to everyone, irrespective of the differences in ideology and system, party and social affiliation. If the United States and the South Korean authorities turn down this proposal, they will find themselves under fire at home and abroad.

Peruvians Groups Support Proposal

SK280344 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Jan (KCNA)--An annual joint meeting of the Peru-Korean Association for Friendship and Culture and the Peruvian Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Lima on January 20 adopted a solidarity message to the DPRK Central People's Committee and SPA Standing Committee, supporting the proposal for tripartite talks.

The message says:

The new measure taken by the DPRK is a positive initiative of epochal significance in easing tension, averting the danger of nuclear war in Korea and solving the Korean question peacefully.

We fully support the proposal for holding tripartite talks and discussing there the question of signing a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and making the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and the question of the adoption of a non-aggression declaration between North and South Korea, considering it to be a most reasonable and fair proposal for creating conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea at the present juncture.

A sincere approach to the proposal for tripartite talks is a way for the United States to wash its hands of the Korean question without hurting its honor and interests.

We strongly demand that the United States and the Seoul authorities accept the new proposal of the DPRK and immediately and unconditionally accede to the tripartite talks. We consider that this would mean atoning for their crimes in having obstructed the peaceful reunification of Korea ardently desired by the entire Korean people and the world people and helping toward preserving peace in Asia and the world.

Malagasy Figure Praises Proposal

SK280356 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Jan (KCNA)--A solidarity message expressing full support to the new proposal put forward at a joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee and SPA Standing Committee came to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on January 18 from Tsihozony Maharanga, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Madagascar and national secretary in charge of national affairs, and chief of the Central Bureau, of the Monima Socialist Organization.

Noting that the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks is a very flexible one acceptable to all, the message says:

There is no ground for the United States to oppose this proposal.

The United States is a signatory to the Korean armistice agreement in 1953 and the very one which artificially divided Korea into two, occupying South Korea.

The Central Bureau of the Monima Socialist Organization of Madagascar strongly demands the U.S. Government to sincerely respond to the tripartite talks which may be convened at Panmunjom or in a third country.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should respond to the DPRK proposal of tripartite talks and sincerely discuss the questions of the signing of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, the adoption of a non-aggression declaration, the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and removal of military confrontation between North and South Korea.

The Central Bureau of the Monima Socialist Organization of Madagascar once again expresses on this occasion unswerving support and solidarity for the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Australian Group Supports Talks

SK300416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jan (KCNA)--The Pacific region liaison committee for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in Australia issued a statement on January 14 supporting the proposal for tripartite talks which was advanced at the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The statement warmly hails the new proposal put forward by the DPRK for easing tension on the Korean peninsula and creating favorable preconditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The statement says:

Our committee considers that the new proposal for tripartite talks is a most just one for solving the Korean problem peacefully.

We call upon all the countries which are interested in the Korean problem and the peaceloving people to express full support to the new proposal for tripartite talks most correctly reflecting the demand of the times.

We fully support the sincere efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to solve the Korean problem in a peaceful way.

Tripartite Talks 'Reasonable'

SK300456 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jan (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN January 29 says that to hold tripartite talks with the South Korean authorities participating in the

talks between us and the United States is a reasonable way of negotiation of practical significance in solving the Korean question by a peaceful means.

Noting that it is a prerequisite for the peaceful solution of the Korean question to hold tripartite talks, the author of the article says:

The United States is under an unavoidable obligation to preserve peace in Korea and remove obstacles lying in the way of her reunification.

The South Korean authorities are another party responsible for the mounting tension in Korea.

If a peace agreement is signed between the DPRK and the United States at tripartite talks and the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea, the state of war will be terminated in our country and the external factors threatening peace and barring the independent and peaceful reunification of the country be eliminated.

In particular, it will provide a legal guarantee for removing the danger of war and preserving a durable peace, thus paving a road to a peaceful solution of big and small problems lying in the way of the country's reunification.

If a declaration of non-aggression envisaging that the North and South will give assurances that they will refrain from use of armed forces and attack on each other and drastically reduce armies and armaments and remove the state of military confrontation is adopted at tripartite talks, the internal factor obstructing peace in our country and its peaceful reunification will be eliminated.

This will make it possible to eliminate misunderstanding and mistrust between the North and South, create a climate of great national unity and provide a firm guarantee for peace and security on the Korean peninsula after the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

If a favorable precondition for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is created through the conclusion of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and the adoption of a non-aggression declaration between the North and South, the reunification question will be solved on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity clarified in the July 4 North-South joint statement.

The proposal of the joint meeting for tripartite talks is a most correct initiative and national-salvation measure of epochal significance for hewing out a bright road to peaceful reunification by removing the danger of war created on the Korean peninsula, consolidating peace and creating a climate of trust between the North and South.

The article stresses that the United States and South Korean authorities must affirmatively respond to our proposal for tripartite talks.

Zimbabwe Meeting Supports Proposal

SK301110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jan (KCNA)--A meeting supporting the proposal for tripartite talks advanced at the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held at a people's militia training center in Zimbabwe on January 20.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe.

The meeting was attended by cadres of the headquarters of the people's militia including the commander and the political commissar, chiefs of the provincial training centers and people's militiamen over 400 in all.

Speeches were made at the meeting by the political commissar of the headquarters of the people's militia and militiamen.

The speakers denounced the new war provocation maneuvers of the United States and the South Korean authorities, and said if they truly want peace and reunification of Korea, they must sincerely respond to tripartite talks without any condition or excuse.

A letter of solidarity to the Korean people adopted at the meeting says:

We consider that the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a most reasonable one for easing tension and terminating the danger of war in Korea at present.

The United States must unconditionally respond to the proposal for tripartite talks without any reason or pretext and act in accordance with the demand of the world's peaceloving people.

The entire Zimbabwean people's militiamen fully support the proposal of the DPRK for tripartite talks and will always and firmly stand behind the Korean people.

South Korean People Support Proposal

SK310415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Jan (KCNA)--The South Korean people from all walks of life warmly support the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

A worker named Pak Nam-sik said the proposal for tripartite talks, advanced by the North, is one acceptable to all who desire peace and peaceful reunification. We workers fully support and approve this proposal, he said.

Yi Tong-il, a pressman, remarked that the North's proposal for tripartite talks is one of weighty significance not only for the country's reunification, the cherished desire of the nation, but also for the preservation and consolidation of peace in Asia and the world.

We pressmen, he noted, will uphold the pen of justice to discharge our mission before this historic proposal.

A student called Yi Song-chol pointed out:

A firm guarantee for peace and the road to reunification lie in the replacement of the armistice agreement with a DPRK-U.S. peace agreement, the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, the adoption of a non-aggression declaration between the North and South and the reduction of their huge armed forces.

I fully support and welcome the North's proposal for tripartite talks.

Foreign Groups Support Proposal

SK310355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Public Organizations of Various Countries Demand Response of United States and South Korean Authorities to Proposal for Tripartite Talks.--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Jan (KCNA)--The Nepal-Korea Friendship Association and the Nepalese committee for supporting Korea's reunification issued a joint statement and Meyo Hurimbo, chairman of the Zimbabwean National Committee for supporting Korea's reunification, a statement on January 19, and the Malta-Korea Friendship Association and the Congolese committee for supporting the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo issued statements on January 20 and 21 respectively in support of the proposal for tripartite talks made by the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the joint statement the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association and the Nepalese committee for supporting Korea's reunification said that the proposal of the DPRK for tripartite talks is a very important measure for the peaceful solution of the Korean question and a proposal acceptable to everyone who aspires after justice and peace.

The joint statement fully supported the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks considering that conclusion of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and adoption of a declaration of non-aggression between the North and South are a very urgent problem under the present tense situation.

The chairman of the Zimbabwean National Committee for supporting Korea's reunification said that whether or not one responds to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks would be a most clear criterion showing whether one sincerely hopes for the reunification of Korea and a durable peace on the Korean peninsula or not. He strongly demanded the United States and South Korean authorities to affirmatively respond to it.

The Malta-Korea Friendship Association said that the proposal for tripartite talks is a most realistic and reasonable measure for creating a precondition for reunifying the country on the principle of independence, peace and great national unity. It stressed that if the United States and South Korean authorities want a peaceful solution of the Korean question honestly they should accede to this just proposal.

The Congolese committee for supporting the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in a statement said that the tension created by the United States, Japan and the South Korean authorities might touch off a new global war and called upon all the public organizations and progressive forces of the world to actively support the proposal for tripartite talks for providing a precondition for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

African Group Urges Support

SK310401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Jan (KCNA)--The Pan-African Youth Movement strongly calls upon the world's people who love peace and freedom to actively support the proposal for tripartite talks which was advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of the country.

So stressed the secretariat of the Pan-African Youth Movement in a statement dated January 25.

The Pan-African Youth Movement highly estimates, fully supports and approves the new proposal for peaceful reunification, advanced by the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We think that the problem of Korean reunification must be solved by means of dialogue and negotiation, not by means of armed forces.

The proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks between the DPRK and the United States with the participation of the South Korean authorities is an initiative of epochal significance in achieving the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Chinese Residents in Pyongyang Support Talks

SK311640 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1541 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Jan (KCNA)--A meeting of overseas Chinese in Pyongyang was held here on January 31 to support the proposal of the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The chairman of the Central Committee of the Federation of Overseas Chinese in Korea read the information on the joint meeting to be followed on the rostrum by representatives of workers, peasants and students.

Recalling that a new step for a peaceful solution of the Korean question was taken at the joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee and SPA Standing Committee held in Pyongyang on January 10, the speakers voiced full support to it.

They noted that the new proposal made at the joint meeting was a most justifiable and active one reflecting the desire of the entire Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists are shipping new nuclear weapons into South Korea and persisting in their maneuvers for the provocation of another war, staging "Team Spirit" joint military exercises every year, the speakers strongly opposed the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea and the scheme to form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance.

Saying that the Chinese and Korean peoples had shared the same destiny in the struggle against common enemies, they expressed their resolution to contribute to the cause of socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, in hearty response to the teachings of the great leader President Kim Il-sung.

The speeches were interrupted by the shouts of the slogans "Strong support to the proposal for tripartite talks!", "Warm support to the struggle of the Korean people for independent and peaceful reunification!", and "U.S. imperialist aggressors, get out of South Korea!"

A letter to the overseas Chinese organizations in all countries of the world was adopted at the meeting.

Noting that the proposal for tripartite talks has evoked deep sympathy and support on a global scale for its justice, the letter calls upon all the overseas Chinese in all countries to stand foursquare behind this proposal.

Daily Demands U.S., South Respond

SK021111 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1056 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Feb (KNS-KCNA)--CHOSON SINBO January 31 carried an editorial titled "The United States and South Korea Must Respond to Proposal for Tripartite Talks."

The editorial says that the third session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly held in Pyongyang fully supported and approved the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and sent an appeal to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world urging them to powerfully launch a worldwide movement to make the United States withdraw its nuclear weapons from South Korea for peace in Korea and Asia and, furthermore, in the world.

The recent step taken by the Supreme People's Assembly, it notes, is another expression of the consistent efforts of the DPRK to faithfully discharge its national duty before the Korean people and its peaceloving mission before the Asian and world peoples.

Pointing out that the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks is an important initiative for the peaceful solution of the Korean problem and an epochal measure opening a bright vista for peace and peaceful reunification before the entire fellow countrymen, it expresses full support to it.

The editorial stresses that, if the United States and the South Korean authorities are truly interested in peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, they must unconditionally respond to the DPRK's proposal with sincerity as early as possible.

The editorial calls upon all Koreans at home and abroad to rise as one in the struggle for the realization of tripartite talks, transcending the differences in ideology, political view and religious belief.

Zimbabwe, Norway Meetings Support Talks

SK021058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Feb (KCNA)--Meetings were held at the group for the study of the chuche idea in Lillehammer, Norway, and the Sinoia City Hall in Zimbabwe in support of the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were placed on the platforms of the meeting halls.

Statements were adopted at these meetings.

The statement adopted at the meeting held in Norway says:

We fully support the proposal for tripartite talks put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, considering it to be a most realistic and reasonable one for removing the danger of a nuclear war in Korea and consolidating world peace.

Apart from tripartite talks one cannot think about peace and security in Asia and the world, to say nothing of those in Korea.

As proposed by the DPRK, if tripartite talks are held to conclude a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and adopt a declaration of non-aggression between the North and South, a precondition will be created for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

We hold that the United States and the South Korean authorities must accept the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks and immediately come out to the talks.

The statement adopted at the meeting in Zimbabwe says:

The United States will have their stand tested before the world people by its attitude toward the proposal of the joint meeting.

Whether a nuclear war breaks out in Korea or not is entirely dependent on the attitude of the United States.

The United States must stop at once the "Team Spirit 84" war exercises in South Korea and unconditionally accept the joint meeting's proposal for tripartite talks without any pretext.

Foreign Media Demand U.S. Attend Talks

SK021155 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1106 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Feb (KCNA)--Mass media of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia and Burundi strongly held that the United States and South Korean authorities must unconditionally respond to the new proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks.

In a commentary the Czechoslovak paper SVOBODNE SLOVO January 26 noted that the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced a new proposal for tripartite talks of epochal significance in the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

It said:

The purpose of tripartite talks is to sign a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, withdraw the U.S. forces from South Korea, adopt a declaration of non-aggression between the North and South to refrain from

use of armed forces against each other, drastically reduce armies and armaments and eliminate the military confrontation.

The signing of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and adoption of a non-aggression declaration between the North and South will provide a favorable precondition for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and open a road of dialogue for holding a nationwide conference to discuss the reunification question.

The Hungarian paper MAGYAR HIRLAP January 27 in a commentary said that the DPRK's earlier proposal for talks with the United States was rejected by the United States and noted that the United States keeps more than 40,000 troops in South Korea and is stepping up the scheme to form a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangular military alliance at the final stage. Another Hungarian paper NEPSZABADSAG January 21 published a commentary supporting the proposal for tripartite talks and Hungarian television reported an article supporting it on January 26.

The Mongolian paper UNEN January 28 in a commentary stressed that the U.S. forces must be withdrawn first of all from South Korea for removing the tension on the Korean peninsula and creating a condition for achieving the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Burundi paper LE RENOUVEAU January 18 said that the realistic and reasonable proposal for tripartite talks clearly shows the sincere desire of the DPRK Government to solve the question of the country's reunification by a peaceful means.

Osaka CHONGNYON Support Talks

SK031020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0826 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Feb (KNS-KCNA)--A resolution supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was adopted at a joint New Year meeting of the Minato Nishi District Council, Osaka Prefecture, of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and the Minato Branch, Osaka Prefecture, of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) which was held on January 25.

It fully supported the proposal of the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposing to hold tripartite talks.

Noting that the scheme to form a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea has reached a very dangerous stage, the resolution said:

We hold that the scheme to frame up a Japan-U.S.-South Korea military system not only bars the reunification of Korea but also threatens Asian peace and security and heightens the tension.

We call for a vigorous struggle for smashing this scheme in each district and work site in order to help realize at an early date tripartite talks with participation of the South Korean authorities in the talks between the DPRK and the United States.

Foreign Media Report Proposal

SK031314 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Feb (KCNA)--Foreign mass media are giving wide publicity to the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Reporting this proposal, the French paper L'HUMANITE on January 15 said:

The U.S. imperialists are permanently occupying the south of the Korean peninsula under the reign of the dictatorial "regime."

Pyongyang holds that the country should be reunified by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

If Seoul rejects the proposal of Pyongyang, its dictatorial "regime" will be further isolated.

In an article titled "Proposal for Korea's Reunification Put Forward by the DPRK," the Angolan paper JOURNAL DE ANGOLA January 15 said:

The United States and South Korean authorities refused every proposal of the DPRK for the country's reunification.

The purpose sought by the United States in encouraging South Korea is to create "two Koreas" and bar the reunification of Korea.

The United States, Japan and the South Korean authorities are closely knit together in the military and other fields.

The DPRK proposal for tripartite talks was reported by the Iranian papers KEYHAN and ETTELA'AT respectively January 21 and 22, the Senegalese paper TAKUSAN January 18, the Senegalese journal POLITICIEN, the Peruvian paper EL OBSERVADOR January 20, the Guyanese paper GUYANA CHRONICLE January 21, the Tanzanian paper DAILY NEWS January 20, the Moroccan paper AL BAYANE January 18, the Bangladesh papers HERAGD and BANGLAD BANI respectively January 21 and 22, the Swiss paper VORWARTS January 19, the Indian paper NATIONAL HERALD, the Sierra Leonean paper NEW SHAFT January 21, the SIERRA LEONEAN NEWS AGENCY, radio and television January 18, Nicaraguan Radio Sandinist 1060 and Sandinist television January 20 and Radio Sandinist January 21.

Foreign Groups Support Proposal

SK030437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Feb (KCNA)--Foreign public circles support the proposal for tripartite talks advanced at the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A statement issued on January 25 by the Upper Volta Committee for Solidarity and Peace says:

The proposal for tripartite talks is a very timely one to remove the danger of war and achieve a durable peace under the tense situation in which the danger of a nuclear war is increasing in Korea.

We strongly demand that the United States stop at once the "Team Spirit 84" war exercises leading the Korean situation to the extreme pitch of strain and respond to the tripartite talks.

The National Union of Youth Organization of Uganda stresses in its statement dated January 26:

The proposal for tripartite talks is a just one for safeguarding peace in Korea and completely removing the danger of nuclear war from the Korean peninsula. The United States must accept the proposal for tripartite talks and immediately withdraw its aggression forces and lethal weapons from South Korea.

A statement dated January 25 issued by the Swiss Committee of African, Middle East and Latin American students for supporting Korea's reunification points out that a new measure for tripartite talks is an expression of the sincere efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to solve the Korean problem by means of dialogue and negotiation and a just initiative which fully accords with the desire and aspiration of the world's peaceloving people.

The Tessin committee to support reunification of Korea in Switzerland in a statement January 25 calls upon all the political and public forces the world over to actively support the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Yuji Tadamatsu, chairman of the Saitama Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party, Akitada Takahashi, chairman of the Saitama Prefectural Council of Trade Unions, Masateru Matsumura, general secretary of the Saitama Prefectural People's Council for supporting the realization of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, and Hiroya Koyama, professor of Saitama University, in a statement issued in joint name on January 23 expressed full support to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks and held that the United States and the South Korean authorities must immediately respond to the proposal.

CSO: 4100/058

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON DENUNCIATION OF 'TEAM SPIRIT 84'

Socialist Papers Flay Exercises

SK281037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Jan (KCNA)--The January 11 issue of the Romanian paper APARAREA PATRIEI pointed out that South Korea has been converted into a theatre of provocative and large military exercises against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The paper said:

The "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. troops and the South Korean puppet army scheduled from February 1 is a provocation against the Korean people and a challenge to world peace.

The U.S. imperialists are scheming to deploy "Pershing 2" missiles, cruise missiles and, worse still, neutron weapons, in South Korea and have already introduced more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons there and laid many nuclear mines in the areas adjacent to the demilitarized zone.

Referring to the "Team Spirit 84" largest ever in scale, the GDR paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on January 24 said that the United States has turned South Korea into a vast military base in a planned manner and deployed nuclear missiles there.

The number of military intrusion into the northern half of the country has increased in the demilitarized zone in the last few months, the paper noted, and continued:

This presents a contrast to the efforts of the DPRK to achieve the relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula.

Cuban TU Center Denounces 'Team Spirit'

SK291115 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Jan (KCNA)--A message of solidarity came from the Trade Union Centre of the working people of Cuba to the Central Committee of the

General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea in denunciation of the criminal war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to hold the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises in South Korea from February 1.

The message said: The Trade Union Centre of the working people of Cuba bitterly denounces in the name of the Cuban working class the new war exercises and war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their allies.

Noting that the "Team Spirit 84" war exercises, the largest ever in history, are aimed at calling a halt to the peaceful construction and life of the Korean people who are struggling to develop economy and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country, the message said that the United States must stop at once such war games which will lead the situation on the Korean peninsula to the extreme pitch of strain.

The Trade Union Centre of the working people of Cuba expresses support and solidarity for the Korean people and working class, the message stressed.

Soviet Paper Flays Exercises

SK310444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jan (KCNA)--The Soviet paper TRUD January 27 under the headline "Washington's Continued Provocation" carried a commentary denouncing the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to stage the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises.

The paper said:

The U.S. propaganda is trying to make the military exercises appear as one for "defense" but there is no doubt as to its provocative nature.

In the course of the military exercises aggressive actions in the Far East, particularly against the DPRK, will be perfected.

Hastening the never-ceasing war preparations, Washington also maintains the tension on the Korean peninsula and obstructs the peaceful, democratic reunification of Korea.

The demonstration of "strength" on the part of the United States continues against the background of strengthened U.S. imperialists' military presence in South Korea which is covered all over with military bases and airfields.

The U.S. Defense Department has built big storehouses for all kinds of weapons including nuclear weapons in South Korea.

A "joint anti-submarine exercise" of the United States and South Korea ended some time ago in preparation for the "Team Spirit 84" military exercises. Operations for blocking the Korean strait and attacking the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the sea were staged in it.

The scheduled "Team Spirit 84" military exercises will be one more evident proof to the adventurist character of the U.S. imperialists' Far Eastern policy.

Afghan Media Denunciation

SK311125 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1112 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Jan (KCNA)--Afghan mass media published articles denouncing the criminal "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique.

The paper "Truth of the April Revolution" January 11, referring to the plan of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises scheduled in South Korea from February 1, said:

This military rehearsal is a dangerous war exercise aimed to make a surprise attack on Asian countries, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in particular.

The U.S. imperialists' military strategy seeks to increase the danger of nuclear war and cause such a nuclear calamity as that in Hiroshima.

Their moves prove that they pursue the aim of stepping up preparations for a most dangerous nuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists intend to use the Japanese territory as their operational base this time and inveigle even the Japanese militarists into this rehearsal.

The scheme to form a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea has reached a dangerous stage, threatening the national dignity of the people in the Asian region.

The paper HEWAT January 12 said:

The joint military rehearsal is reportedly aimed at perfecting "preparations for joint operations" of the ground, naval, air and special landing units of the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet army.

Its dangerous nature lies in scheming to kindle the flames of nuclear war in Korea.

All facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists plan to complete through this rehearsal preparations for a nuclear war which have been stepped up so far.

The U.S. imperialists scheme to inveigle the Japanese militarist forces into the joint military exercises and tighten the military tieup between the United States, Japan and South Korea.

The U.S. Marine Corps and Airforce are conducting preliminary exercises to participate in the military rehearsal at the bases in Okinawa, Sasebo Port and other areas. This patently shows that the U.S. imperialists' preparations for war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have become ever more undisguised and reached an extremely dangerous stage.

The Afghan Radio January 14 broadcast an article titled "Nuclear War Exercises Being Escalated in South Korea":

Since the appearance of the regimes of Reagan and Chon Tu-hwan the danger of war has increased as never before and peace has been jeopardized still further in Korea.

The presence of the U.S. Armed Forces in South Korea is a main factor rendering the Korean situation strained and creating the danger of a war there.

Malagasy Radio Flails Exercise

SK010347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Feb (KCNA)--Malagasy Radio January 26 published a commentary denouncing the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique to stage the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises, the largest ever in history from February 1.

Noting that the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises are an escalation of the criminal war moves against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and an unpardonable military provocation aimed at wrecking peace in the Korean peninsula and Asia and leading the situation to the brink of war, the radio said:

The military movements on the threshold of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military rehearsal clearly prove that it is a very dangerous offensive operational exercise reflecting the U.S. war plan to realize its aggressive design on the northern half of the country by a surprise attack any moment with the mobilization of all means.

The new war provocation maneuvers of the United States and the South Korean puppet clique are further keying up the tension and increasing the danger of war on the Korean peninsula with each passing day.

Saying that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea took a new measure for the peaceful solution of the Korean question to cope with the prevailing situation, the radio stressed:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea wants peace, not war, and reunification, not division, and, proceeding from this firm stand, it proposed tripartite talks to discuss the question of concluding a peace agreement and adopting a non-aggression declaration.

Japanese Youth Group Issues Statement

SK020437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Feb (KCNA)--The youth department of the All-Japan Communication Workers Union issued a statement on January 30 scathingly denouncing the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique.

The statement says:

The joint military exercises are a test nuclear war, a preliminary war little different from a real war. The "Team Spirit 84" this year is larger in scale than that of last year which was reported as the largest ever in history.

What cannot be overlooked particularly is that the combat equipment mobilized in it is that for nuclear war.

The "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises are an open challenge to the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of Korea and a large-scale aggressive act of the imperialists and their stooges.

Referring to the great possibility of expansion of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula on a worldwide scale, the statement further says:

Under such tense situation the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK proposed tripartite talks.

The purpose of the talks is to realize the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea, ease the tension in Korea and create a favorable condition for national reunification.

The youth department of the All-Japanese Communication Workers Union fully supports the proposal for tripartite talks, a most realistic, just and timely measure to make a new breakthrough for the solution of the Korean question.

It resolutely denounces once again the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises, the largest ever in history, and hopes for an early convocation of tripartite talks.

Japanese Groups Protest

SK031309 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Feb (KCNA)--The Okinawa Branch of the Japan Peace Committee, the coordination committee of the struggle for the abolition of the "Japan-U.S. Security Pact" and the defense of democracy and vital interests of the working people and other anti-war organizations of Japan made public a joint statement denouncing the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, according to a TASS report from Tokyo on January 31.

The statement protested against the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the United States and South Korea and demanded the abolition of the U.S. military base in Okinawa.

CSO: 4100/058

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ON SIGNIFICANCE OF 'TEAM SPIRIT 84'

SK020606 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 2 Feb 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Team Spirit '84 Just Started"]

[Text] The ROK-U.S. joint military exercise Team Spirit '84 kicked off on 1 February on and around the Korean peninsula. As in previous years, this exercise, which is to continue until mid-April to check and evaluate the capabilities of the ROK and U.S. forces to defend the ROK, will be developed in a three-stage operation of deployment, reception, and employment, participated in by some 207,000 ROK and U.S. forces.

On the occasion of the beginning the exercise, we would like to note the special significance of this 9th annual Team Spirit exercise.

The exercise has considerable significance in that it is conducted in the situation in which tension on the Korean peninsula is being aggravated more than ever as a result of the Soviet Union's barbarous downing of the Korean Airlines passenger plane and the North Korean puppets' Rangoon terrorist barbarity. We, therefore, sincerely wish that the exercise thoroughly demonstrate to all hostile forces in this region the firm determination of the ROK and the United States to defend the security and peace of the Korean peninsula as well as their perfect joint defense posture.

At the same time, we hope that the soldiers of the ROK and U.S. forces participating in the exercise, which is the object of keen concern of people at home and abroad, will develop their actual combat drill in firm unity to ensure the success of the exercise, and we send them our unsparing encouragement.

As well known, President Chon Tu-hwan and President Reagan, in their joint statement concluding the summit meeting in November last year, proclaimed that ROK-U.S. security ties are vital interests and warned that hostile forces should not make the slightest miscalculations about it.

At the end of last year, our national defense authorities held a conference of the key military leaders of the three services, and, noting the possibility

of the North Korean puppets' desperate and intensive provocations against the South this year, reaffirmed their firm determination to resolutely crush any of their provocations at the present front based on the concept of offensive defense. Meanwhile, in his recent official interview, ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Commander Sennewald declared that the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces are always taking perfect precautionary steps against the North Korean puppets' provocations and that, therefore, an attempt by them at a preemptive attack is certain to fail.

Therefore, the ROK and U.S. forces participating in the exercise ought to strongly demonstrate in their specific operational actions in the exercise this kind of strong determination and the effectiveness of the warning against the North.

The southward military venture likely to be committed by the North Korean puppets at this stage is the possibility of an all-out surprise attack by them in conventional warfare as they may regard this year as a vulnerable year in the ROK-U.S. joint defense posture because of the U.S. Presidential election. Another possibility is that, as they planned in conjunction with the Rangoon incident, they may pour their 100,000-strong commando forces into the whole area of South Korea disguised as our army, and, by publicizing this abroad as a "people's uprising," they may wage a so-called revolutionary struggle of irregular type warfare, precluding U.S. intervention.

The exercise, therefore, should thoroughly demonstrate to the North Korean puppets that the first venture will be a foolish one that will evoke the offensive defense operations of our armed forces, that is, instant and annihilating mass retaliation, and will accelerate their ruin.

As for the second possibility, the major emphasis of the exercise should be placed on the early detection of the surprise infiltration, swift interception and annihilation, thorough defense of major facilities, the establishment of a regional joint defense system, as well as the establishment of the residents' reporting system, thereby clearly reminding them that their maneuvers will certainly fail.

We hope that the aforesaid operational successes will be highly demonstrated in the current exercise and request that all people render their wholehearted support and cooperation in the course of the exercise.

CSO: 4107/079

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

1983 SUMMARY OF NORTH KOREA'S MOVES ON UNIFICATION, DIALOGUE ISSUES

Seoul NAEWOE PRESS in Korean No 359 25 Nov 83 pp 1S-9S

[Article: "Year-end Special Issue: Summary of North Korean Puppets' Trend in 1983--7. An Analysis of Aspects of Unification Proposals and Dialogue Between North and South"]

[Text] (Seoul-Naewoe) During this whole year, as they did last year, North Korean puppets have consistently turned an out-and-out cold shoulder to "the forum of the North and South dialogue" despite the ROK side's every effort for the resumption of the dialogue.

Furthermore, North Korean puppets avoided the resumption of the dialogue by putting up preconditions of a so-called intervening in domestic affairs type, including "the democratization of and the withdrawal of U.S. forces from" the ROK. And, behind the scenes, they put up "independence through anti-United States" as new struggle tactics and slogans against the South, and thereby attempted to instigate disturbances in the ROK.

At the same time, at every opportunity available, North Korean puppets repeatedly proposed a peace agreement in order to shirk the responsibility for their avoiding the dialogue. And, one of the characteristics of their trend recorded this year is that they concentrated their energy upon the outside-the-dialogue type peace offensive by, for example, gradually increasing their contacts with the pro-North forces abroad under the disguise of academic gatherings and religious meetings.

Thus the absence of dialogue between the North and South Korea has been recorded for 10 years, since August 1973 when the Kim Yong-ju statement was issued. The ROK side's efforts for "dialogue" actively made after the inception of the Fifth Republic are in effect foaming themselves away.

Evolution of Dialogue Proposals

North Korean puppets held a joint conference of 21 political parties and social organizations on 18 January 1983 in Pyongyang, and proposed that a joint conference of political parties and social organizations of the North and the South be convened exclusively for the purpose of

discussing the issue of withdrawal of U.S. forces. At the conference, they asserted that "at present the withdrawal of U.S. forces is a task of the highest priority, and to discuss any matters regarding unification and dialogue apart from this task would be a deception, empty theory, and empty talk." At the same time, they proposed, as a measure designed to materialize the conference, that a preliminary meeting of six representatives of political parties at the practical business level be held.

This proposal of North Korean puppets came on the very same day on which President Chon, in his 1983 state administrative speech made at the National Assembly, again urged the unconditional opening of a meeting of the highest responsible men of North and South Korea. Thus their proposal in effect attested to the fact that they had absolutely no intention of resuming the dialogue. Furthermore, despite the fact that they designated the Minjong Party, Minhan Party, and Kungmin Party of the ROK as top representatives of the practical business level for the preliminary meeting in a move designed to disguise their intention by ostensibly wanting to give elasticity to the dialogue, they exposed their real intentions of not seeking peaceful unification through dialogue, but seeking the acceleration of their strategy of communization, when they limited the agenda of the dialogue to "the issue of the withdrawal of U.S. forces."

Following this, North Korean puppets once again showed their attitude of rejecting the dialogue in their reactions to a statement addressed to the North by Son Chae-sik, minister of national unification. On 2 February 1983, Minister Son proposed that: 1) a meeting of the highest responsible men be convened; 2) that "a conference of representatives of North and South Korean authorities and political parties and social organizations" be held in order to effect a comprehensive discussion of the issue of unification proposals. North Korean puppets showed no official reaction to this, and then reacted by means of denouncing comments carried by NODONG SINMUM (5 February). The paper blasted Minister Son's proposal, repeatedly advocated so far, for an exchange of visits by authorities of both sides. In particular, they rationalized their attitude of rejecting the dialogue by hiding behind the Team Spirit 1983 Exercise which began on the day on which the statement addressed to the North was made. Furthermore, when Minister Son, in another statement addressed to the North on 1 April 1983, confirmed "continuous effectiveness of the 1 February proposal," North Korean puppets severely condemned it in NODONG SINMUM; and thus they reconfirmed their attitude of stalling the North-South dialogue.

This attitude of North Korean puppets of avoiding the dialogue became more confirmed in their reaction and attitude toward the movement for finding displaced family members. The special live broadcasts of the KBS Television Station which started on 30 June 1983 brought about tremendous responses under the slogan: "We are looking for displaced family members." Thus Yu Ch'ang-sun, president of the ROK Red Cross, called for "the unconditional resumption of the North-South Red Cross Conference in order to solve the problem of the 10 million displaced family members"

on 6 July 1983. In response to this, North Korean puppets immediately denounced in NODONG SINMUN the movement for finding the displaced family members (10 July 1983). And, belatedly, 18 days after [President Yu's] proposal addressed to the North, the central committee of the North Korean Red Cross issued a statement on 24 July 1983, rejecting President Yu's proposal. Such a belated reaction itself exposed the uncooperative circumstances surrounding their avoidance of dialogue. NODONG SINMUN carried a distorted denunciation that "the movement for finding displaced family members, which is being ballyhooed as "an invisible crystal of the anti-communist education," is a deceptive measure designed to distract the South Korean people's attention." The statement of the North Korean Red Cross preposterously requested that the ROK Red Cross recognize its responsibility for the disruption of the Red Cross Conference of the 1970's, and that the ROK Red Cross clearly announce its stand for the withdrawal of U.S. forces and against the present government of the ROK. The statement of the North Korean Red Cross put up a distorted assertion that "the disruption of the Red Cross Conference of the 1970's was caused by South Korea's policy of division which was designated to make humanistic issues serve for the realization of a political objective aimed at the two-Korea scheme." It even went the length of stating that "they would be ready to have a talk [with the ROK] if the ROK Red Cross called for the withdrawal of U.S. forces and the resignation of the present government."

Meanwhile, North Korean puppets attempted to shirk their responsibility for avoiding the dialogue by propagating on and off through their propaganda media [the proposal for] convening "the 18 January Joint Conference of Political Parties and Social Organizations," which was a "dialogue" card they put up in a unique manner this year. However, their basic stand of "avoiding the dialogue" became firmer and firmer. Such a stand was first set forth in an editorial of NODONG SINMUN commemorating the 11th anniversary of the issuance of the 4th of July North-South Joint Communique; and it was reiterated in the editorial commemorating the 35th anniversary of [the establishment of] the 9 September holiday.

Under the present circumstances, these editorials mentioned above may well be interpreted as an entity totally excluding the possibility of any contacts and dialogue between the North and the South. They clearly show the attitude of North Korean puppets. The 4 July editorial maintained that "as long as the present armistice [sic; presumably meant 'regime'] stays as it is, in South Korea no amicable settlement or cohesion can be sought nationwide, and no affirmative measures to bring about national unification can be taken." The 9 September editorial, too, firmly maintained in a similar tone that "under such circumstances in which the North and the South are confronted with each other with their rifles aiming at each other, and in which the fratricidal danger lingers on, no contacts or dialogue between the North and the South can be conducted successfully, and no progressive measures to bring about unification can be taken."

Another characteristic phenomenon seen this year is that the expression of such an attitude as mentioned above came not from any official organization or in the name of the Unification Front organization but repeatedly from the party organ. Thus, it seems that [North Korean puppets'] intentions were to prevent any domestic and international criticism that [they are] "the one who stalls the dialogue"--a criticism that might have been brought about by any direct announcement of rejection of the proposed resumption of the dialogue; and to stall the dialogue by branding the ROK as a divisionist.

Aspects Outside the Dialogue Which Were Rather Active

North Korean puppets who closed and locked every dialogue window, including political contacts or Red Cross meetings between the North and the South, emphatically took the course of impeding, behind the scenes, the possibility of holding a dialogue between the two sides. They dashed on in search of a breakthrough "outside the scene," including: attempts to supplement their plan of the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo [Korea's ancient name and the name proposed by Kim Il-song for unified Korea]--a fabulous grand unification platform; expansion of contacts with anti-ROK overseas Koreans' and direct negotiations with the United States.

First, Kim Il-song, in his speech at a banquet commemorating the 9 September holiday and in his interview given to the delegation of the Peru People's Revolutionary League (a full coverage given in NODONG SINMUN dated 29 October), gave elaborating explanations on the "Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo." In his 9 September holiday speech, Kim Il-song referred to his plan for operating "the Supreme National Federation Conference and the Federation Standing Committee which would function as the unified government of the nation after the consummation of unification." Then he added that in each of those organizations, it would be reasonable that co-chairmen and co-committee-chairmen be elected to represent the North and the South and take turns in serving the chairmanship." In order to follow up on this, NODONG SINMUN (3 October editorial) praised his proposal by stating that "this new plan of his explained the operation plan for the unified government in a new manner, and that his proposal is a plan designated to see to it that the power distribution of the unified government will be conducted equitably and that the unified government will be operated in a most equitable manner."

Meanwhile, in his talk with the Peru delegation, Kim explained the nature of "the non-aligned neutral state" which is the first item listed in the 10 major administrative objectives to be pursued after the unification. He said that "our country, when unified, will not become a satellite of any nation: it will not become a satellite of either China or the Soviet Union; and it will not become a satellite of the United States or Japan." Kim Il-song's remarks made on these two occasions meant to provide additional supplements to his proposals for the method of selecting the head of the

federal republic and the nature of the state after the unification. It seems that he made those remarks in an attempt to enhance the persuasive power of his proposals. However, it is pointed out that the incongruity and unrealistic nature of the "Federal Republic" plan still remain.

Second, in dealing with the outside-the-dialogue aspects, North Korean puppets first of all intensified their contacts with the pro-North forces overseas. The policy toward the control over overseas Koreans, whom they define as "the fundamental force of unification," has been stepped up since the latter half of the 1970's. In particular, in this year, [those overseas Koreans] held contacts with North Korean puppet scholars in Pyongyang for the first time and issued a joint report. The first of the five point proposals announced in their report is "the establishment of an independent democratic government in South Korea" (pro-communist regime). We can see here a faithful reflection of North Korean puppets' assertions.

The names of six Korean residents in the United States who attended this joint discussion meeting were not announced. But they are presumably Ch'oe Ik-hwan, professor of the Seattle University in Washington [Sic: presumably the University of Washington in Seattle], and others who attended the so-called "discussion meeting of North Korean scholars overseas for national unification" which was held in Tokyo immediately before the period of their stay in North Korea (from 5 July to 19 July 1983). North Korean puppets made great propaganda out of this event: they disseminated a full report--content of the discussion and the declaration adopted at the meeting--of this Tokyo discussion meeting, which was sponsored by the Han-Min-Ryon (the Federation of Overseas Koreans for the Democratic National Unification), through their propaganda organizations.

By holding such a "dialogue meeting" as this, North Korean puppets secured another channel of contacts with [overseas] Koreans in addition to "the dialogue between the North and Christians overseas" which has been held since the end of 1980.

The issue of direct negotiation with the United States has been continuously referred to at every opportunity available since Kim Il-song, in his interview by letter with ASAHI SHINBUN of Japan held early January 1983, emphasized the issue as a policy toward "the easing of tension and showing the danger of war." For example, at the expanded meeting of the Fatherland Front which was held in July, too, Chairman Ho Chong-suk asserted that "the negotiation which is designed to replace the armistice agreement with a peace treaty in order to secure a perfect and solid peace in the Korean peninsula [should] be opened directly between Korea and the United States--legal parties concerned." And also at those meetings addressed to the South, which were held particularly frequently this year, the separate negotiation with the United States was proposed without fail.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN MEETINGS DENOUNCES CHON FOR RANGOON BOMBING

SK031254 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Feb (KCNA)--A meeting denouncing the Rangoon bomb blast caused by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique was held at a people's militia training center of Zimbabwe on January 15.

Making a report at the meeting, the political commissar of the training center noted that the Rangoon explosion was a drama produced by tightly cornered Chon Tu-hwan to get rid of his political crisis and dwelt on the frantic anti-communist, anti-DPRK campaign launched by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique following the incident.

The Zimbabwean people and militiamen will continue actively supporting the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country in the future, too, the reporter said.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting.

Nepalese and Italian papers reported the December 12, 1983, memorandum of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic [word indistinct] this incident it was reported by the Nepalese papers NEW LIGHT, RASEUTRANIRMAN and JANA DOOT respectively on January 12, and by the Italian papers PAESE SERA and UNITA respectively on December 30 last year and on January 9.

Reporting the memorandum of the DPRK Foreign Ministry, UNITA said it proved that the "trial" of the Rangoon explosion was a plot hatched by the South Korean "regime" and the United States in collaboration with the Burmese Government.

CSO: 4100/058

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

INDIAN DAILY EXPOSES RANGOON BLAST

SK311628 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] New Delhi, 29 Jan (KCNA)--The January 22 issue of the Indian paper NATIONAL HERALD under the headline "Background of Rangoon Incident" carried an article exposing the truth of the bomb blast in Rangoon, Burma.

Noting that the Burmese authorities when the Rangoon bomb blast occurred, branded it as a "work of North Korea", the paper says: There are too many riddles in it. It continues:

Why did Chon Tu-hwan postpone his visit to the Aung San Mausoleum one day and even delay on the day of visit?

The January 1984 issue of the Japanese monthly magazine TSUKURU tried to give answers to the riddles involving the whole course of the incident including the announcement of Burma.

The magazine carried conversation between former Seoul correspondent of MAINICHI SHIMBUN Yasuhiro Maeda and analyst Toru Mizusawa.

Referring to the general Asian situation, Toru Mizusawa said:

There are innumerable riddles unaccountable when we study the Rangoon incident.

The first riddle is the scene of the explosion on the day of the incident. Why did Chon Tu-hwan put off one day his visit to the Aung San National Mausoleum and delay his arrival there on the appointed day? Moreover, "ministers" had arrived on the scene earlier and lined up to wait for Chon Tu-hwan, which was something never seen in diplomatic practice. When Chon Tu-hwan visited the Arlington Cemetery during his U.S. trip in February 1981, he drove at the head of the motorcade of his "ministers" and the South Korean "ambassador" to the United States. The same practice was followed when he toured other countries.

But, this time, the "ministers" arrived at the Aung San Mausoleum before him and waited for him, lined up. To cap it all, the local "ambassador" turned

up late. With his arrival, the bugle sounded. This was quite strange which had been unprecedented in the diplomatic usage.

The bugle call for the repose of the deceased also raises some doubts. It is said that the bugle was sounded by mistake, because the "ambassador" wearing the same eyeglasses with Chon Tu-hwan resembled the latter. But the two looked so different that anyone could instantly distinguish one from another.

Journalist Yasuhiro Maeda, commenting on the unnatural circumstances of Chon Tu-hwan's delay and on the question of the bugle, said:

And there was ample possibility that the South Korean side could detect and remove the bomb beforehand by all means, granted that it had been installed by anyone but South Korea.

Burma is such a strict intelligence seclusionist state that you may call it a police state. And the North Korean Embassy in Rangoon was under an extra-strict guard for the arrival of Chon Tu-hwan. Therefore, it was very hard for it to act.

Meanwhile, the South Korean side had dispatched an advance party composed of 200 intelligence officials to be in a position to demand the Burmese side to allow them prior survey as their legitimate right, and everything was provided them lawfully. But they did not examine the mausoleum. It is a drama very rare to be seen from the diplomatic point of view.

And Maeda had this to say:

South Korea reported that this was a highly intelligent crime and the explosive power and technique were also very high.

But no one would believe it.

If it were a highly intelligent crime, there should have been a perfect plan of flight.

The ultimate purpose of installing a remote-controlled time bomb is to ensure a complete flight and concealment of identity.

CSO: 4100/058

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

U.S. SOPHISTRY JUSTIFYING OCCUPATION OF SOUTH KOREA BLASTED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 8 Dec 83 p 5

[Article by Yi Hyon-to: "'Invasion of the South' Talk Is a Sophistry Designed To Rationalize the Military Occupation of South Korea"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists who are tightly holding South Korea as their colonial military base are publicizing their policy of occupation as a measure designed to keep "peace" and "security" in the Korean peninsula, and are describing it as an imperative for "safeguarding" the South Korean people from "the threat of aggression" by someone.

Reagan, the boss of U.S. imperialism, who recently crept into South Korea, citing "the threat from the North," etc., rattled on to the effect that he would "resolutely fulfill" the treaty obligations with the puppet clique.

[Gen John W.] Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the United States, who crept into South Korea following Reagan's tour, also, making nonsensical remarks that we "have military forces on a scale almost as big as that of the United States," gabbled that South Korea's "security" is under a serious threat.

The fabulous chant of "the threat of aggression against the South" by the bosses of U.S. imperialism has exposed the blackhearted scheme at the back of their minds designed to rationalize the military occupation of South Korea and to step up further their policy of aggression and war, needless to say.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the Great Leader, taught us as follows:

"...Under the pretext of 'the threat of aggression against the South' from the North, which does not exist, the United States is scheming to continue the military occupation of South Korea. The U.S. Congress is making a fuss by stating that there is a danger of "an invasion of the South" because North Korea's military strength is bigger than that of South Korea. However, it is a lie designed to deceive the people of the world."

The so-called "threat of aggression against the South" talk and "the North's military superiority" theory, an alarm which the U.S. imperialists are shouting, are a shameless fabrication designed to deceive the public opinion within the country and are nothing but deceptive slogans designed to rationalize their occupation of South Korea.

As for the threat of aggression in the Korean peninsula, it is coming not from the North but from the South--from the United States across the great ocean. The one who is under the threat of aggression is not South Korea or the United States but the northern half of the republic.

Even without taking into account that military strength of aggression deployed against us outside the Korean boundary, over 40,000 men of the U.S. crack military forces are coiling themselves up in South Korea today; and the huge standing military forces, including the over 700,000-man South Korean puppet army, the paramilitary forces are constantly standing poised for war action. Furthermore, over 1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed in South Korea.

However, our people's forces are only a half of the South Korean puppet forces.

In terms of military equipment, too, the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces and the South Korean puppet forces are armed with modern U.S.-made weapons, whereas our people's army is armed with weapons made by themselves.

The statement that our military strength is almost the same as the military strength of the U.S. forces in terms of scale is an even more preposterous fabrication.

If one states that a country like ours which is not big, has military forces whose scale is as large as that of the military forces of the United States, which declares all areas of the world as its "vital zones" and is pushing preparations for a new world war, who is going to be convinced by such a statement?

"The threat of aggression against the South" talk, about which the U.S. imperialists are making a fuss, is an utterly groundless and preposterously inconsistent argument.

It is being publicized that U.S. imperialism's military occupation of South Korea is designed to keep the "peace" and "security" in the Korean peninsula and to "safeguard" the South Korean people. It is a wild lie.

Today in South Korea, wherever the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces may go, the people's blood is being shed. The criminal scheme of U.S. imperialism, which bestially massacred, in support of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, thousands of the people who rose in revolt in Kwangju, nakedly exposed the real inside facts about "the safeguard" which they are making a fuss about.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors creep into South Korea in order to conquer the Korean people. The reason that they are still there today without withdrawing is that they have failed to give up their dirty sinister design.

Because of their sinister design for invading the whole of Korea, U.S. imperialism has been increasing its aggressive military strength in South Korea and has stepped up war provocations in support of the puppet clique.

U.S. imperialism's aggression and war provocations in South Korea have been staged more and more villainously since the emergence of the jingoistic Reagan administration.

The U.S. imperialists designated the Korean peninsula as "the forefront bridgehead" in their aggressive world strategy and "a test site of power confrontation" in the 1980's. They are unceasingly reinforcing the military strength of the U.S. occupation forces and of the puppet forces. They are bringing into South Korea on a large scale the weapons of massacre, including nuclear weapons, and military operational equipment. Today South Korea is turning into a war explosive warehouse and a nuclear base, where the aggressive military forces and means of war are densely deployed and a great number of nuclear weapons are deployed.

Unsatisfied with all these, Reagan recently made a vicious plan of bringing into South Korea even cruising missiles and neutron weapons. And, worst of all, the Reagan clique openly put up a nuclear blackmail by stating that it would "not exclude" the use of nuclear weapons in Korea.

Such a fact nakedly shows that they, who deployed over 1000 nuclear weapons in South Korea and even mapped a plan for a nuclear war against our republic, are now watching for an opportunity to materialize that plan.

The U.S. imperialists are staging systematic espionage activities by continuously penetrating deeply the air space of our country on the east and west sides by their high-speed high-altitude reconnaissance planes. They brought heavy weapons into the demilitarized zone and routinely stage military provocations by firing rifles and artillery against our side.

Today, thanks to the villainous military provocations and fanatic uproar of war maneuvers being staged by U.S. imperialism, the sky, ground, and sea of South Korea are turning into a battleground full of gun smoke.

Such a reckless scheme is a phenomenon that can be seen only on the eve of war.

All the facts nakedly attest to the fact that the ones who are seeking a new war in Korea are U.S. imperialism and South Korean puppets, and that not "the threat of aggression against the South" but the threat of aggression against the North is realistically there.

Realizing national unification not by the use of armed force but by the peaceful method is the constant stand and policy of our party and the government of the republic.

U.S. imperialism cannot impair our peace-loving stand by any sophistry whatsoever.

Even when it recently staged a military invasion against Grenada, a small island nation in the Caribbean Sea, U.S. imperialism cited "the threat" by someone. This shows that the "threat" talk which the U.S. imperialist aggressors make a fuss about is a prelude designed to embark on occupying and invading another country.

By no stratagem or propaganda whatsoever, can U.S. imperialism ever conceal its true colors as villainous aggressors and war maniacs or rationalize its occupation of South Korea.

U.S. imperialism must give up its sinister design of aggression in Korea. It must withdraw without delay its aggressive forces and lethal weapons from South Korea.

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CSO: 4110/055

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MOVES TO EASE TENSION DISCUSSED

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 5 Dec 83 p 3

[Commentary by Washington correspondent Song Ta'ae-ho: "Foggy Currents of 'Easing Tension' in the Korean Peninsula"]

[Text] The situation developing around the Korean peninsula has become very complex and delicate since the time of North Korea's Rangoon atrocity. It appears that conflicts have arisen within North Korea's power structure and possibilities have surfaced for a change in China's standpoint regarding the Korean peninsula. U.S. actions also have not been single track and give the impression that the United States is considering some sort of new advance. There are also signs that our government is preparing for a situation where it might be difficult to deal with North Korea from an attitude of toughness only.

There is talk that we may have entered a situation where we need to reassess the currents flowing around the Korean peninsula in relation with the events occurring before and after the Rangoon incident.

First, 10 days before North Korea's Rangoon atrocity, Deng Xiao ping, the real power in China, presented three proposals on the problem of the Korean peninsula to U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, who was visiting Beijing.

The contents of those proposals were nothing new, but the fact that China, which has up to now avoided discussing the Korean peninsula with the United States, stepped forth wanting deep discussions is seen as a major change. At the time, U.S. and Japanese analysts judged that such Chinese proposals could not have happened without Kim Il-song's agreement or request.

Last 30 September the United States issued guidelines to all overseas officials to relax the restrictions on contact with North Korean officials. That was subsequent to the Chinese proposals but before those proposals were made public. The U.S. Department of State explained that the guideline, which had been prepared long ago but not put into effect, was now activated because the case of the North Korean United Nations diplomat O Nam-ch'ol was resolved. Although this step was again held up after the Rangoon incident, it has been interpreted as an American gesture in response to China's positive attitude (or Kim Il-song's change in attitude contained therein).

Then the Rangoon bombing tragedy occurred. The United States took three measures immediately after the Rangoon incident. First, it confirmed its support for the security of Korea; second, it requested restraint on the part of Korea; and third, it requested China and the Soviet Union to advise North Korea to not engage in provocative actions. All these reflect the U.S. position of suppressing war in the Korean peninsula as well as hinting a common understanding with China and the USSR.

Subsequently, the noteworthy thing in the United State's movements was that the Department of State referred to the "easing of tensions" in the Korean peninsula at every opportunity. For example, in briefings held in Washington before Reagan visited Korea, in Tokyo on the day before he visited Korea, and in Seoul right after the Korea-U.S. summit conference, high-ranking State Department officials never failed to say that the "easing of tensions" would be or was discussed.

Also, this phrase was used in the State Department's exceptional statement on the results of Foreign Minister Yi Won-Kyong's U.S. visit.

Although the pursuit of the "easing of tensions" in the Korean peninsula fits in with the basic standpoint of both the United States and Korea, just why the "easing of tensions" was tacked on the tail of expressions of reproval and censure of North Korea is an issue worth questioning.

Another thing of note in the State Department's statement is the phrase, "We demand an explanation of the Rangoon incident from North Korea." This was a statement with a different direction and strength from the preceding denunciations of North Korea.

The movements of China after the Rangoon incident were also noteworthy. The Chinese Communist Party general secretary Hu Yao-bang, who was visiting Japan, indirectly criticized North Korea's Rangoon atrocity, saying that China opposed terrorism no matter whose act it might be, and he expressed agreement with the statement of the head of one of Japan's opposition parties that peace is more important than reunification in the Korean peninsula. Although Hu naturally supported Kim Il-song's basic line, his support was different from China's previous unconditional support of North Korea. If so, was China trying to put some distance between itself and North Korea due to the shock of the Rangoon incident?

There are also things in our government's movements which must be watched. The hurried visits of Foreign Minister Yi Won-Kyong to the United States and Japan within 20 days of the Korea-U.S. summit conference draw attention.

The explanation that while on his way to the swearing in of the Argentinian president he provided an opportunity out of consideration for Secretary of State Schultz's schedule does not answer all the questions about his quick trip. While in the United States Minister Yi said, "One is the one, and the other is the other" about the U.S. censure of

North Korea and the easing of tensions, while in his diplomatic offensive regarding North Korea he said that change will come only if North Korea publicly apologizes, punishes those responsible, and promises to prevent recurrences.

This can be interpreted, along with the U.S. State Department's statement demanding a North Korean explanation, as an approach whose nuance is somewhat different from the search for reproof and censure of North Korea, and gives the feeling that the United States and Korea are giving North Korea a little room while watching how the situation develops. One month after North Korea's Rangoon atrocity, these changes seem to fit in the mold of rational speculation through the reports of U.S. newspapers, which have been pursuing the causes and background of the incident.

Frist, in a 29 November article, the NEW YORK TIMES reported that an internal power struggle in North Korea partially explains the Rangoon incident. That is, the so-called idealist faction, the Kim Chong-il faction, is suppressing North Korea's pragmatists and grasping power. Next, on 1 December, the WASHINGTON POST reported that on the day before the Rangoon incident, North Korea proposed talks with South Korea, with the United States and China participating, and said that South Korean officials viewed this as a counterfeit peace offensive to cover up the Rangoon atrocity.

However, on 3 December, the paper reported that the Rangoon incident appeared to be an act of Kim Chong-il and that Kim Il-song was not involved, and quoted Japanese analysts as saying that the proposal for talks came from Kim Il-song.

One diplomatic source in Washington confirmed North Korea's proposal for talks while saying that the United States and Korea will not show any response, hinting at the wait-and-see attitude of both countries.

Another source said that a result of efforts to isolate North Korea might be to create serious problems in North Korea's power structure.

Washington analysts who have followed these subtle movements generally speculate that the Rangoon incident came about due to the ambition and misjudgment of Kim Chong-il, who is preparing to succeed to power, and that it is very possible that Kim Il-song was unaware of the plot when he expressed through China a willingness to have North-South talks and talks with the United States and Japan and requested China's participation.

There is also the analysis that the United States and China see the Rangoon incident as unrelated to Kim Il-song's intention and are targeting their offensive on the bellicose Kim Chong-il, and that the United States and Korea are pursuing the weakening of the North Korean radical faction through a strong diplomatic attack while studying whether they can draw Kim Il-song out to the public square of discussion.

Washington academic experts who have devoted attention to the Korean peninsula problem diagnose that if North Korea's internal conflicts are resolved it is possible that there will be new changes in the Korean peninsula situation along with the progress of U.S.-China relations early next year.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

EXPELLING OF STUDENTS IN SOUTH--Pyongyang, 27 Jan (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique expelled nearly 12,000 students from 52 universities on charges of involvement in the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle from the May 17 violence in 1980 to December 21, 1983, according to a South Korean newspaper. In particular, the fascist clique directed the spearhead of suppression against the universities whose students were always valiant in the van of the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle to deal a heavy blow at it. Many students of Seoul, Koryo, Songgyungwan, Yonsei, Chonnam, Pusan, Kyongbuk, Chonbuk, Chungnam and other universities were expelled from campus in this period. This is concrete proof showing how the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique viciously tries to prevent the righteous struggle of students, upset by their massive action for independence against U.S. imperialism and for democracy against fascism. [Text] [SK272343 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 27 Jan 84]

DOORS OPENED TO U.S. GOODS--Pyongyang, 30 Jan (KCNA)--The puppet Ministry of Commerce and Industry flung open wider the door of the market to allow the import of more than 30 new kinds of goods of U.S. brand from January this year, according to a report. The puppets took this treacherous step, forced by the U.S. imperialist master. The U.S. imperialists who have turned South Korea into a dumping ground for their surplus commodities and intensified colonial plunder demand the puppets to liberalize the import of U.S.-made goods of more than 250 kinds. In compliance with this, the military fascist clique took the above step of opening the market to more than 30 kinds of goods, to begin with. The puppet clique's step of liberalization of imports invites a strong protest from the South Korean public circles. [Text] [SK310441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 30 Jan 84]

EXPULSED STUDENTS CONTINUE STRUGGLE--Pyongyang, 31 Jan (KCNA)--The organization of students expelled from universities by the South Korean fascist clique on charges of participation in the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle met in Seoul and declared its resolution to continue the struggle for democratic rights against fascist dictatorship, according to a foreign press report. Discussed at the meeting was the question of waging an active struggle of students in spring this year and strengthening solidarity and concerted action with democratic organizations at home and abroad. The committee for promotion of reinstatement of expelled students formed of students removed from above 20 South Korean universities is strongly demanding the unconditional readmission of all the expelled students and reinstatement of the expelled professors, undauntedly resisting the fascist repression by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. [Text] [SK311532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 31 Jan 84]

POLICE INCREASE REPRESSION--Pyongyang, 26 Jan (KCNA)--The puppet Seoul police bureau on January 23 issued a "special emergency order of crime prevention" to the puppet police to repress the people more harshly for 15 days ending February 7, according to a radio report from Seoul. The puppets have posted fully armed police in uniform and plainclothes at more than 2,200 spots including markets, department stores, railway stations and bus stops bustling with people and residential quarters and put them on round-the-clock duty for the aforesaid period. They also decided to assign armed police to public buildings, main establishments, and so on. With the anti-U.S., anti-war sentiments growing in South Korea on the threshold of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises scheduled from early February, the fascist clique seek to create an atmosphere of terror among the people and head off a possible new anti-U.S., anti-"government" action with a harsh crackdown by reinforcing the repressive police force and putting them on alert. [Text] [SK260356 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 26 Jan 84]

POLICE 'CHECKUP AND SEARCH'--Pyongyang, 28 Jan (KCNA)--The puppet clique announced that "checkup and search" would be carried out throughout South Korea all at once from February 11 with the mobilization of the puppet police to "see if the people carry the new resident registration cards," according to a radio report from Seoul. This is part of the criminal moves to break the growing spirit of the anti-fascist struggle among the people and create an atmosphere of terror. The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique began the change of "resident registration cards" on December 1 last year, which will continue till the end of January this year. They intend to tighten the noose of repression as soon as it is finished. [Text] [SK280821 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 28 Jan 84]

'SUPPRESSION' OF OFFICIAL--["South Korean Puppets' Suppression of 'Government Officials'"--KCNA headline]--Pyongyang, 28 Jan (KCNA)--The South Korean puppets on January 25 held a "meeting of inspectors" and raved that they would "keep watching indolence of officials" and radically remove it and, to this end, they would strengthen their "spiritual education" and "practical education," according to a radio report from Seoul. This is one more vicious scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan group to prevent the rising resistance sentiments of the puppet "government" officials and make them meekly submit to their fascist system. The sentiments opposing the Chon Tu-hwan fascist system are growing stronger not only among the South Korean people but also among the puppet "government" officials, who refuse to obey the military fascist dictatorial system by deliberately neglecting their duties and so on. [Text] [SK290409 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 29 Jan 84]

CHON 'CLIQUE' STRENGTHENING POLICE CORPS--Pyongyang, 25 Jan (KCNA)--The puppet home ministry on January 21 installed a combat police corps section within the "police headquarters", according to a radio report from Seoul. The puppet clique decided to set up a new police station in the eastern part of Masan city, South Kyongsang Province. In building and expanding repressive police machines from the beginning of the year, traitor Chon Tu-hwan seeks to more harshly suppress with the bayonet the action of the South Korean people in all walks of life earnestly calling for the democratization of the South Korean society and the reunification of the country and prolong the colonial military fascist ruling system. [Text] [SK250418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 25 Jan 84]

STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR DEMONSTRATIONS--Pyongyang, 21 Jan (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique arrested Yi Song-yeon, Pak Tong-su, students of Yonsei University, and Pak Sang-chung, Kim Won-su and Pak Son-hui, students of Koryo University, in Seoul on charges of violation of the "law on assembly and demonstration", according to a report. The arrested students of Yonsei University on November 21 last year called more than 200 fellow students to a demonstration, scattering hundreds of anti-"government" leaflets from the fourth floor of the university library. The arrested students of Koryo University on November 18 last year took the lead in the anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstration held on the campus and in front of the Seoul playground. The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is getting feverish in its crackdown upon patriotic students, while enforcing a thorough news blackout on the anti-U.S, anti-"government" struggles of students and people. [Text] [SK210545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 21 Jan 84]

ANTIGOVERNMENT SEOUL STUDENTS ARRESTED--Pyongyang, 26 Jan (KCNA)--University students in Seoul at a Christian gathering last week distributed tracts calling for the restoration of democracy and then carried placards inscribed with such slogans as "Down with the dictatorial 'regime'" calling upon the attendants to turn out in an anti-"government" demonstration, according to a foreign press report from Seoul. The military fascist clique arrested the three students on the strength of a fascist law. [Text] [SK260352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 26 Jan 84]

CSO: 4100/053

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTION LAWS TO BE REVISED

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 6 Dec 83 p 1

[Article by reporter Han Chin-su: "'Bargaining Stage' Set for Revision of National Assembly Election Laws" "Opposition's Objectives and Government's Intentions" "Opposition: 'Valid Ballot Proportion' for National Constituency Seats; May Show Elasticity in Election Campaign Issue"]

[Text] Since the deliberation of the new year's budget bill ended, attention of the government and non-government parties is being directed to the issue of amending the National Assembly election laws.

The Minhan Party and the Kungmin Party are pushing the coordination of their party lines regarding the proposed revision of election laws. They have proposed that a special committee for the improvement of the electoral system be established in the National Assembly. The Minjong Party, on the other hand, has made it known that it would willingly take part in the political negotiations that might follow the opposition parties' introduction of the amendment bills.

In an official contact held in the afternoon of 5 December, meanwhile, floor leaders of the Minjong Party, Minhan Party, and Kungmin Party came closer to an agreement that "they will put an end to the issue of the amendment at the earliest date in the coming year." Thus the issue of the amendment of the National Assembly election laws has been brought into relief as an imminent official task assigned to both the government and non-government parties.

On 3 December 1983, Im Chong-ki, floor leader of the Minhan Party, initiated an open discussion of the issue of the amendment of the National Assembly election when he made a statement that his own private view was that "it would be better for the Minhan Party to introduce the amendment bill in the remaining session of the National Assembly." There is an objection to this move in some quarters within the Minhan Party to the effect that taking up only the issue of amendment of the National Assembly election laws by bypassing the issue of the presidential election law is unreasonable in terms of both logic and moral justification. However, the prospects are that it would be difficult to replace the task once it was placed on the negotiation table.

Although the Minhan Party's party line has not definitely been set yet regarding this matter, the gist of the party's proposed amendments to the National Assembly election laws includes the following three points: adjustments of the method of distributing the national constituency seats; relaxing restrictions on electioneering; and the improvement of regulations governing the election administration. As for the distribution of the national constituency seats, the current regulations are (Article 130) that the first party will take two-thirds of the fixed number (one-half of the fixed number of national assemblymen to be elected from constituencies) and that the remaining one-third will be taken by those parties which obtained more than five seats in proportion to the number of seats they obtained--it is said that the proposal will request that the distribution be made in direct proportion to the total number of valid votes in conformity with the conception of "the system of proportional representation" of the constitution. Moreover, some quarters assert that the number of seats assigned for the national constituency is too such. Next, it seems, the proposal will request amendment to the current regulation that restricts electioneering to a great extent in spite of the provision that allows the hiring of election campaigners; and, it will also request that the allowed amount of joint canvassing--the unique method of electioneering--be increased, and that even individual canvassing be allowed.

As for the third point, the current regulations governing the witnesses for the polling and ballot-counting are that only 2 witnesses from each party are to witness the polling or ballot-counting, and that the witnesses for ballot-counting are limited to 4 in a shift, who are to attend the counting by turns--the proposal will emphasize that the current provisions are not enough for "safeguarding the ballots."

Furthermore, some assemblymen advocate that a minor electorate system--one assemblyman per constituency--be adopted, that the system of national constituency be abolished, and that the age limit of an eligible voter be lowered (18 years of age)--a fundamental reform of the current system. However, the current system of electing 2 men from one constituency is very profitable to the no 1 nongovernment party. The ill effects of the system of national constituency, which are being cited by those who advocate its abolition, are even necessary entities for political parties. Moreover, the issue of lowering the age limit of an eligible voter is an issue related to a constitutional amendment. Therefore, it may be difficult for these advocacies to be reflected in the party lines.

It seems that the Kingmin Party, whose existence itself depends on the election system, will propose not only the Minhan Party's proposed amendments but also amendments of even wider range. The Kingmin Party's assertion is that the current system of 2 men per district is a kind of profit sharing system, and that it is a product of the two party system of olden days--such an assertion is derived from a view of the 3rd party in the National Assembly. According to this view, the current system of 2 men per district should be changed, if the 5th republic is aiming at the multi-party system at all. Thus the Kungmin Party was going to propose a major electorate system on the unit of city or province or a medium electorate

system based on 2 or 3 current election districts put together; however, realizing that such an assertion would not be accepted by the Minjong and Minhan Parties, the Kungmin Party has changed its mind and is now said to propose as follows: that the current election district system be maintained in principle; but that a three-men-per-district system be applied to those areas in which the population exceeds a certain designated limit--the areas are to be divided into the big city area, small and medium city area, and rural village area.

Furthermore, the Kungmin Party is going to propose that the election day be announced 25 days in advance--according to current provisions, the election day is to be announced 18 days in advance at the latest--, that thus the period of electioneering be extended, and that the number of hanging campaign screens be increased.

In response to these two opposition parties' moves, the Minjong Party has not shown any specific reaction yet. However, as for the issue of the adjustment of distribution of national constituency seats, it is not likely that the Minjong Party would make a concession--in view of the need for stabilization of the political situation--on the grounds that, even if the no 1 party wins election in all districts and takes two-thirds of the national constituency seats, it will come to take only 56 percent of the total number of seats. As for relaxation in the methods of electioneering and the improvement of the system of witnessing the polling and ballot-counting, prospects are that the Minjong Party may show some elasticity so long as the proposal will not bring about ill effects on the fundamentals of order of electioneering.

In short, the views of the Minjong Party and those of the Minhan Party, which is the no 1 opposition party, are not far from the current 2-men-per-district system. In view of this, the forthcoming election law amendment negotiations between the government party and non-government parties are most likely to be centered simply around the side-issue type amendments rather than those amendments prompted by the principle that governs an election system which would bring about fair and square elections or which would be less costly. Therefore, it seems that both the government and opposition parties will more sensitively react to the issues of adjusting or increasing the number of election districts rather than to the amendments to articles of election laws. As things stand now, those areas that might come under consideration for adjustment are the following areas: areas each of which has a population above the level of the average population per election district--in the city of Seoul: Tongdaemun-ku, Sodaemun-ku, Unp'yong-ku, Map'o-ku, Yongsan-ku; in the city of Pusan: Tongnae-ku; areas each of which absorbed adjacent counties when its administrative status was enhanced to the level of a city under the direct control of the central government--cities of Taegu and Inch'on; and those areas each of which became unbalanced in terms of the district size when the reorganization of administrative districts came--Tong-ku in the city of Taejon; and Taedok County.

In this connection, the Minhan party is likely to point out the fact that during the recent elections of the 11th National Assembly, those election

districts in the big city areas, where the opposition parties have vantage ground, including Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, and Inch'on, were manipulated in such a way as to exceed greatly the average population per election district (410,532); and in the rural areas, more than 10 election districts were set in such a way as to have a population of less than 300,000 each. Thus, it seems, the Minhan Party will propose that such an arbitrary manipulation of election districts in conformity with the party policies and interests (gerrymandering) be rectified.

However, the requests from the periphery of political parties are that, in the forthcoming amendment to election laws, both the government and nongovernment parties should keep in much revision those laws and regulations which they did not even abide by or which they can hardly abide by even in the days to come, so that the laws and regulations may keep realistic legal values.

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CSO: 4107/043

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON MOVE TO REVISE ELECTION PROCESS

NSP President Urges Revision

SK271141 Seoul YONHAP in English 0928 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, 27 Jan (YONHAP)--Rep Ko Chong-hun, president of the splinter New Socialist Party (NSP), said Friday Korea's various electoral systems, including the presidential election, should be revised so that people may choose their leaders through direct elections.

In a press conference, the opposition leader said his party will concentrate this year on realizing the revision of the parliamentary election law in a bid to usher in a true policy confrontation between the conservative and progressive forces in South Korea.

Ko also called upon the government to lift political ban on former politicians expelled from the political arena and to guarantee freedom of the press.

Stressing that an international conference among powers involved in the Korean question is inevitable for the resumption of the inter-Korean dialogue, he said his party will strive to realize the U.S. proposed four-way talks or the Japan-proposed six-way conference.

To this end, the NSP plans to strengthen its activities in the Socialist International (SI) and its party-level diplomacy with democratic socialist parties of non-aligned countries, he added.

Socialist Leader Calls for 'New Political Order'

SK280152 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Rep Ko Chong-hun, president of the New Socialist Party, has called for a new political order in which conservative and reformist parties are assured of confrontation with their respective policies and alternatives on an equal footing.

The only Socialist party in the nation pledged that it will actively develop its publicity campaign to make the evils of the conservative three-party honeymoon known directly to the people.

In a New Year news conference at the party headquarters, Rep Ko stressed that all election systems should be revised so as to elect the president and heads of public organizations through direct popular vote.

Then, he asserted that the government should lift the political ban imposed on former politicians across the board rather than on a piecemeal basis.

Noting that genuine democracy will never be realized in a country where the freedom of press and assembly is not guaranteed, the Socialist Party leader asked the government to abolish all undemocratic provisions in laws, including the Basic Press Law.

Rep Ko also demanded that the government promulgate a special law to protect basic rights of the people, saying that the bad image of Korea in the world is mainly related to human rights.

He made it clear that his party would not spare any effort for early realization of local autonomy.

Finally, the NSP leader stressed that his party will enhance its diplomatic efforts toward the Socialist International and the Third World for the realization of either four-party talks or six-party talks to resolve the Korean problem.

'Elections' Dominant Topic Among Lawmakers

SK020455 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Feb 84 p 4

[From the column "Out and About"]

[Text] With the upcoming National Assembly elections now being the dominant topic in the political quarters, a war of nerves appears to be going on between some popularly elected lawmakers and those from the national constituency.

Sources said yesterday that a young, ambitious Democratic Justice Party legislator from the national constituency has recently been scolded by a senior officeholder of his party for what he had done--sending greeting letters to his "friends and acquaintances" in a southern city where he was born and attended elementary and secondary schools.

The "informant" was probably the current DJP lawmaker who was elected from the city, according to the sources.

Rep Yi Cha-hon, a DJP lawmaker who represents the Songtan-Pyongtaeck-Ansong District, is said to have been very much upset about the recent spreading of "propaganda material" by one of his potential rivals in the next parliamentary elections. The material reportedly charges that a lunar New Year's Day has not yet become a public holiday due to the "opposition by the ruling party."

Tighter Rules for Regional Chiefs Election

SK030015 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] The ruling political party plans to stiffen requirements for the election of regional cooperative chiefs to keep them from resorting to "corrupt practices" during the elections.

The Democratic Justice Party has contacted the government about a possible revision to rules concerning the appointment of heads of agriculture, fisheries and livestock cooperatives, party officials said yesterday.

The officials said that the proposed amendment has been prompted by recent reports that some cooperatives members were bribing potential voters in preparation for the election of cooperative chiefs.

Chiefs of cooperatives in Kun (county) and Myon (township) are elected from among those who gain the largest number of votes in the cooperatives' general meetings. The present regulations have been modified by the assembly last December at the ruling of opposition parties. The election changes are still subject to approval by chairmen of respective central cooperatives.

CSO: 4100/059

DAILY REBUTS OPPOSITION CALL FOR ELECTION REFORM

SK311238 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 27 Jan 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Conditions for a Peaceful Transition of Power" We Dispute Two Opposition Leaders' Call for a Reform in the Election System"]

[Text] By calling for a reform in the election system through their new year press conferences, the leaders of the DKP and KNP are likely to touch off a series of controversies in political circles over election system reform at a time when the country expects general elections.

The logic of the call for a reform in the election system by the leaders of the DKP and KNP is that the current election system does not guarantee a peaceful transition of power by the political parties. The current election system, both the presidential election system and the National Assembly election system, however, does not have a single element that makes a peaceful transition of power impossible.

When we talk about an election system that does not guarantee a peaceful transition of power, we mean an election system by which a presidential candidate would not become a president even if he garnered an absolute majority of the votes and by which a party would not become a ruling party even if it were supported by the absolute majority of the voters. No matter how closely we may examine the current election system, we have not found a single element in the election system that impedes a peaceful transition of power. Just as in the election systems of other democratic countries, everything is decided in this election system by the number of votes.

This can be proven by the fact that in countries with election systems similar to ours, presidencies change hands in a peaceful way on the basis of the election results and that parties supported by the majority of the voters become ruling parties in a peaceful way.

In spite of this fact, the two leaders of the opposition parties, while arguing that the current election system makes a peaceful transition of power impossible, failed to present concrete evidence to back up their assertions. In addition, the lack of a logical base to back up their call for a reform in the election system renders their argument unproductive and proves their call to be a purely political ploy.

Although there are many countries in the world that practice democratic parliamentarianism, few adopt perfectly identical systems. Also, all these various election systems have a correlation to political stability but no correlation to whether they make a peaceful transition of power easy or impossible. In other words, we cannot single out whether or not any particular election system adopted by these countries makes a peaceful transition of power particularly easy or impossible.

More to the point, any election system that is essentially democratic guarantees a peaceful transition of power. This being the case, what raises problems in connection with a peaceful transition of power is not any specific element of an election system but whether or not it is by nature democratic.

For an election system to remain democratic, six essential conditions must be met: All the people legally eligible to vote should be granted the opportunity to vote; elections should be held in the scheduled year without fail as stipulated by the law; anyone legally eligible to run for office or to recommend others to run for office should be guaranteed their rights; no exception should be made to an office that must be filled by an elected person or persons; election campaigns should be conducted in an honest and fair manner; and free, secret balloting and honest counting of the votes should be guaranteed with the candidate supported by the majority of the voters guaranteed his office.

Our current election system--both the presidential election system and the National Assembly election system--perfectly guarantees these six conditions. In other words, our current election system guarantees a peaceful transition of power instead of impeding such a procedure. It also guarantees that anyone and any party that collected the majority of the votes will become president and the ruling party respectively.

Now, it is clear that if no peaceful transition of power by the parties takes place in the future under this election system, it is not because of the election system but because the opposition parties are either weak in their organizational strength or they are not supported by the people. Therefore, if the opposition parties want to genuinely achieve a peaceful transition of power, they should devote themselves to fostering and expanding their party organizations and to winning favor with the people by developing and presenting policies reflecting public opinion, instead of calling for a reform in the election system without a logical base.

Raising voices calling for a reform in the election system by misunderstanding the problems that are characteristic of the political culture as something relevant to the election system, without ever making efforts to curry favor with the people, will only reduce the productivity of politics and undermine the dignity of politics. They should also recognize the side effect inimical to the effort to create a political atmosphere necessary for a peaceful transition of power their argument may bring.

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON DKP PLANS TO ADMIT FORMER POLITICIANS

DKP President's Absence

SK312359 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Feb 84 p 4

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] The "intensive " program of the largest opposition Democratic Korea Party to invite former opposition politicians is likely to be snagged for a considerable time because of the absence of its president Yu Chi-song and secretary general Yu Han-hul.

DKP head Yu, who said earlier that he would promote positively the entry of dissidents into the party, will leave the country today for an overseas trip for more than 20 days, and secretary general Yu is scheduled to join the party head in the United States around February 10.

Some of the former politicians who were freed from a political ban on February 25 last year were said to have attempted to learn the DKP's firm position on their entry before the party leader's departure.

However, party head Yu was learned not to have given any commitment to them.

Meanwhile, party officials contended that it is nonsense that the dissidents come up with various conditions such as party guarantee for their nomination for text poll, heralding rough sailing in the course of negotiations over their entry into the party.

Yu Chi-song Leaves for Foreign Visit

SK030011 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Feb 84 p 4

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] The VIP foyers at Kimpo International Airport bustled with as many as 200 people Wednesday who were there to see off Rep Yu Chi-song, president of the Democratic Korea Party. Yu left for a month-long overseas visit.

That large number of "see-off" guests shows that the parliamentary elections are just around the corner. Most politicians are on the prowl to catch a party nomination for the forthcoming elections.

DKP head Rep Yu said, at the airport, that he will return a little earlier than scheduled, cutting short his original itinerary. But he did not elaborate on the reasons for his early return, raising speculation that there might be some "big" events around the time of his return.

Some link Yu's early return with the probability of second lifting of political ban. However, there is no one at present who can say anything conclusively about the timing of the second lifting.

Politicians To Be Admitted En Masse

SK020005 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] The major opposition Democratic Korea Party plans to admit former politicians en masse instead of on an individual basis after an additional lifting of the political ban is made.

Rep Yu Chi-song, president of the DKP, said yesterday that it is desirable for his party to attract former politicians as a group after the second lifting of the ban.

The opposition leader has made it clear that the DKP will embrace all former politicians who wish to join the party despite possible competition between them and the incumbent DKP lawmakers for candidacy in the forthcoming general elections.

Rep Yu also said that among those former politicians initially freed from the ban, no one has expressed specific intentions to join the party adding that the DKP has not sounded out their intentions either.

It was learned, however, that a number of leading former politicians freed or to be freed from the ban have made frequent contacts with the DKP leadership to join the party.

As for the shaping-up of its organization in preparation for the upcoming parliament elections, the opposition head said that he will discuss the matter with party leaders after his return from an overseas trip.

The opposition leader left yesterday to make official visits to five countries including the United States and West Germany until February 23.

CSO: 4100/059

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK BARS CERTAIN VEHICLES FOR SECURITY REASONS

SK302345 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 Jan84 p 8

[Text] National police, promoted by the rising tide of suicide bombings in the Middle East and other areas abroad, decided yesterday to ban vehicles carrying highpressure gas in the downtown sectors of major Korean cities.

The measure, due to start tomorrow, also calls for opening emergency telephone lines between gas storage centers and the nearest police substation. Also planned are increased foot patrols near gas storage areas, and reporting departure and arrival times and the scheduled routes of vehicles carrying high-pressure gases.

The measure also requires a gas safety supervisor to ride with the driver of a vehicle carrying explosive gases.

Announcing the measure, Yi Hae-(?Ki), director general of National Police Headquarters, noted that increased security measures involving high-pressure gas are necessary to prevent "impure elements" from carrying out suicide terrorist attacks at key sites.

The nation's top police officer pointed out that many innocent lives have been lost in a series of terrorist bombings in the Middle East using explosives combined with pressurized gases to intensify the killing effect.

Yi said high-pressure gases such as LPG, oxygen and LNG can easily be turned into lethal weapons in the hands of terrorists.

He said police will increase their checks of vehicles to see if they are properly observing safety measures involving high-pressure gases.

Yi then called for public cooperation and understanding in implementing the measure, saying that such action is aimed at protecting the lives and property of all citizens.

According to bomb experts, gases like LPG can cause as much damage as any orthodox bomb. They said exploding 10 tons of LPG gas could kill people within a radius of 17 meters from the explosion. It could also destroy buildings within a radius of 29 meters and shatter windows with a radius of 450 meters.

CSO: 4100/059

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON REINSTATING EXPELLED COLLEGE STUDENTS

Seoul University President Interviewed

SK270047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jan 84 p 8

[Text] The following are excerpts of the questions and answers in a press meeting with Yi Yong-chae, president of Seoul National University, yesterday.

Q: Do you have any reason to reiterate today the announcement SNU has already made to readmit the students who were expelled for their involvement in campus demonstrations?

A: The principle was already set, but I would like to make public the overall basic standards to clear misunderstanding and different views of professors, students and society over the decision.

The response from the expelled students shocked me and I would like to strongly urge them to re-examine themselves. They resorted to collective acts on January 14, forwarding demands similar to those they made earlier.

Q: Do you have criteria for the readmission of the expelled students?

A: Final approval will be made on the basis of the results of interviews conducted by professors with regard to attitudes of the students.

Those students who have desire to continue study and research activities would be allowed, but those who are more interested in political and social problems than academic affairs could hardly be accepted.

Q: What actions are you to take if the students, after returning to the campus, instigate or engage in campus turmoil?

A: We will first try to positively guide the returning students with love and concern to help them continue academic activities. Those who create campus unrest would be subject to stern punishment based on school regulations.

Q: Campus turmoil is expected when the spring semester begins. What is your opinion?

A: I do not think so, but I am greatly concerned about such a possibility.

Q: What measures do you have to effectively cope with the problems of left-oriented, radical students these days?

A: All people have political rights and the students are given chances to participate in political affairs under the current system. It is natural that college students are concerned about the realities of life. What matters is the method of expressing their concern.

I think that the students should refrain from taking methods similar to those adopted by some politicians, religious men and businessmen.

It is true that left-oriented, radical thoughts have developed to the dangerous level. Such a dangerous point could be found in anti-government leaflets and in the course of having talks with some students in question. I will try to help such students have as many chances of dialogue with professors as possible.

Q: The students who are to be readmitted suggested in groups recently preconditions on political affairs. [As published] What actions did you take?

A: Such a collective demand by students could not be viewed as a democratic way. I think that they could individually insist the lifting of political ban, reinstatement of the expelled professors and wage increases for workers.

But campus should not be used for such a purpose. I once again strongly urge the students to stop staging group activities. I would like to make it clear that the students who insist on political preconditions would not be allowed to come back to the campus.

Students To Oppose Reinstatement Procedures

SK270907 Seoul YONHAP in English 0751 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, 27 Jan (YONHAP)--More than 300 university students who had been ousted from school have organized groups at 20 universities throughout the country to stand in opposition to the procedures for the reinstatement, an Education Ministry official said Friday.

Late last December, the South Korean Government announced its decision to allow 1,363 students ousted from their universities for involvement in campus unrest since May 1980 to return to school, giving free reins to schools authorities on how to handle the readmissions.

The ministry official said that the groups are demanding "an overall abolition of institutions maintaining social order" under the name of "democratization of the overall society" and "total abolition of systems maintaining order on campus" as the preconditions for their reinstatement.

He accused them of attempting to make political use of the reinstatement as a medium for social revolution and an extension of their left-wing orientation, despite the geniality of the authorities.

He said the radical students made it clear that they intend to drive campuses back into a state of extreme chaos as was the case before the May 17, 1980, military crackdown.

The official said the students have designated the nation's democratic institution itself as their target and insisted on carrying out the reinstatement in the same way it was done in early 1980.

"This group of ousted students are attempting to use reinstatement as an opportunity for their political struggle as well as to make the campus a place for their ideological struggle during the new semester," the official said.

"Although most of those ousted students welcomed the government decision and are looking forward to their reinstatement, it is a matter of grave concern that some activists are repeating political agitation by launching demonstrations and scattering seditious printed matters even before they are reinstated," he added.

He further revealed that an extremely small number of the students oppose formulas for the cross-recognition of South and North Korea by the United States, Japan, China and the Soviet Union and trilateral security cooperation among the United States, Japan and South Korea, as the North Koreans do.

"The government will exert its utmost efforts to tolerate them. But if they don't respond to government efforts, they will be subject to legal actions by the authorities," he warned.

According to the Education Ministry, more than 100 ousted students rallied at Seoul National University on January 14 and distributed leaflets in which they demanded the release of arrested students, revival of student unions and professors' councils, and abolition of school regulations on expelling students.

They also called for the reemployment of fired workers, reinstatement of ousted professors and journalists, and the guarantee of political activities by former politicians.

As preconditions to their response to the reinstatement, they demanded authorities include students convicted of violating the anti-communist law and national security law in the reinstatement and abolish the individual screening procedure for their readmittance.

Students Urged To 'Uphold Reason'

SK280243 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Jan 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Education Comes First"]

[Text] Colleges and universities are busy preparing for the new school semester which begins in a month's time. Creating and maintaining an academic atmosphere conducive to studying is indeed vital to the education and training of the younger generation. Producing educated future generations is a basic prerequisite to the building of a strong and prosperous nation.

The government decision to reinstate hundreds of students who were expelled for their involvement in campus disturbances has been an important step in trying to promote stability in the academic environment.

Unfortunately, however, some students, instead of preparing to return to school, have made demands that are wholly unacceptable to the school authorities and threaten to disrupt campuses.

A sober admonition by the president of Seoul National University may well be shared by all faculty members and school administrators.

Expelled students will be readmitted on the basis of individual students' "preparedness and willingness to dedicate themselves to study," the SNU president said, implying that students will be allowed to reenroll after proper screening procedures.

The clarification of criteria for readmission was necessary in the wake of group activities by some of expelled students, who demand that they be allowed to reenter "collectively," instead of individually as envisioned by school authorities.

They apparently have misunderstood the good intentions motivating the decision to allow their return to campus. This has been proven by press reports that those students demanding "group negotiation" go as far as to contend that their reinstatement should not be made selectively, but rather be granted across the board in order to create a "democratic society."

In other words, they feel they should be readmitted "unconditionally" because the reinstatement is regarded as a "recovery of rights" inherent to them. It needs no reiteration here what they did during and before the high tide of campus unrest and disturbances in the summer of 1980 when the nation was virtually driven to the verge of a crisis.

Undoubtedly aided and abetted by leftist-inclined elements, including some politicians, they engineered disturbances, exposing their innocent schoolmates to perilous activism leading to demagogic, and even subversive turmoil.

Mindful of the importance of close unity and harmony of our people in all walks of life, education authorities reached the decision to give those

students a second chance to continue study. The very basis upon which the decision was made no doubt rests with the firm belief that students who go astray ideologically should be guided back on the right track rather than punished.

It goes without saying that the first and foremost duty of collegians is to devote themselves wholeheartedly to diligently studying their respective fields. Making political demands in connection with the student reinstatement is irrelevant and uncalled for at this time.

They are urged to return to their campuses to respond to the wishes and expectations of their country, to uphold reason and responsibility, and to accept the challenge of improving the future of the nation.

Students Reminded of Social Obligation

SK280230 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jan 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Campus Stability"]

[Text] We are profoundly worried over the reports that a confrontation is evident between university authorities and groups of collegians, who were expelled from campuses for their involvement in student demonstrations and who are now allowed to return to school next semester.

Accordingly, the university authorities seem to be puzzled by the attitude of the returning collegians, who are said to have been staging collective protest against the decision by the individual university authorities on their reinstatement after ascertaining their will to devote themselves to study.

Many of the expelled students have reportedly refused to re-enter their former schools, while organizing their own setups in most of the schools involved, and making the same political demands they used to make in past campus demonstrations.

Toward the end of last year, government authorities took a decisive move granting reinstatement of these collegians, beginning in the new academic year in March. Thus virtually all of them are allowed to return to their old campuses, if they have the desire to continue to pursue their university courses.

The final and concrete measures to reinstate these students were left in the hands of individual universities and colleges. This was done in the wake of the drastic educational move by the government to place emphasis on the autonomy of the nation's higher educational institutions.

The ousted collegians are said to have argued that their return to campus is the recovery of their eligible rights, not subject to any screening.

They further claimed that they could not favorably respond to the demand by the school authorities to undergo what they claimed to be screenings and vowing to dedicate themselves only to academic pursuits from now on.

Probably in view of the seriousness of the campus unrest prior to the beginning of the coming semester, Seoul National University president Yi Hyon-chae in a press meet has stressed that those former students who are not anxious to pursue their academic endeavors would not be permitted to return to campus.

He further warned that school authorities would not accept the collective acts of some expelled students. He was referring to those students who made such political demands as the democratization of society as well as of the universities as a prerequisite for their return to the campus.

At the same time, he welcomed the expelled students in their return to campus as long as they have the desire to study, which is to be expressed to school authorities through professors in charge of their guidance.

In the face of renewed campus instability, not only the educational authorities and parents of the students involved but all citizens of good sense may not fail to conceal their complicated sentiment at this juncture. We are worried, though not long ago we wholeheartedly welcomed the extensive clemency measure by the government for those desiring to continue their education.

In the process of granting reinstatement of collegians, it is agreeable that the individual university authorities are to ascertain the academic desire of students which will be acknowledged by their professors and parents.

Through such formalities, the university authorities were certain to allow practically all former students to return to campuses, unless something exceptional is found.

If the students are extremely reluctant to accept even this minimum requirement, we may say that they disregard the prestige of the university authorities themselves, while they are insisting on their own "prestige."

Collegians as learning youths are keenly interested in what is going on in adult society. Yet, it is true that there is a limit to their participation in actual society.

University students are also reminded that they have an obligation to help maintain social stability at their level, whereas adult society is always urged to remain patient and generous in the disposal of any affairs involving collegians.

CSO: 4100/059

BRIEFS

MYONGSONG SCANDAL SUITS--Two hundred and twenty persons have filed suits seeking the repayment of an estimated 22.1 billion won in deposits from the Hyehwa-Dong branch of the Commercial Bank of Korea that was involved in last year's Myongsong Group scandal. According to the Seoul District Civil Court, the suers said they had no knowledge that their deposits were being supplied illegally to the business group. They claimed that they are entitled to seek the repayment because when they opened their deposit accounts with the bank, they were given bankbooks, court officials said. The bank has so far refused to return the deposits, saying that the depositors supplied funds secretly to Kim Tong-kyom, then assistant manager of the Hyehwa-Dong branch and now in prison, through private moneymarket brokers. The bank has also stated that the depositors were given hand-written passbooks when they opened their accounts and that the books were different from normally issued bankbooks. Kim was convicted late last year by the Seoul District Criminal Court of supplying funds from depositors to the Myongsong Group. [Text] [SK020025 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Feb 84 p 8]

YONGDONG SCANDAL TRIAL SESSION--The fifth trial for 29 people accused of participating in a large-scale loan fraud scandal was held at the Seoul District Criminal Court grand courtroom yesterday. Fifteen people took the witness stand during the session. Yi Pok-rye, 64, chairwoman of the Yongdong Development Co and chief defendant in the case, and her 28 codefendants attended the session. They include Yi Hon-song, former president of the Choheung Bank, and 17 other ex-bank officials who are charged with providing illegal payment guarantees totaling 176.8 billion won to Yongdong and another private company in return for bribes. A payment guarantee is another form of bank loan. Senior Judge So Song, who heads the three member panel, scheduled the next session for next Tuesday in which prosecutors are expected to demand sentences for the defendants. The scandal, which came to light in early October last year, followed another massive loan fraud scandal involving the Myongsong Group and the Commercial Bank of Korea. [Text] [SK312339 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Feb 84 p 8]

COOPERATIVE 'SPIRITUAL ATTITUDE' URGED--Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong yesterday instructed the government officials not to use illegal foreign products. Echoing President Chon Tu-hwan's earlier direction to maintain good cooperative relations between the government ministries, Premier Chin also directed his cabinet members to double their efforts for closer cooperative relations

between them. Chairing a regular cabinet meeting, the premier took note of the need for setting up a good model of refraining from the use of smuggled foreign goods. Pointing out that Koreans tend to prefer foreign products to domestic ones, Premier Chin said this should be phased out for the nation's economy. Premier Chin said that the noncooperative attitude between the government officials spawn the distrust of people in the government and degrades the efficiency in administration. He also called upon the cabinet ministers to concentrate their efforts on building cooperative spiritual attitudes both in officialdom and society. [Text] [SK030015 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Feb 84 p 1]

CSO: 4100/059

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

KDB PRESIDENT BRIEFS FINANCE MINISTER 3 FEB

SK030607 Seoul YONHAP in English 0546 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, 3 Feb (YONHAP)--Finance Minister Kim Man-che Friday directed the state-run Korea Development Bank (KDB) to sell those companies under its managerial control which are considered normal, recovering from financial insolvencies.

Receiving briefings on the special bank's major business guidelines for 1984 from bank President Chong Chu-taek, Kim pointed out that 90 percent, or 484.4 billion won (605.5 million U.S. dollars: one dollar is currently worth 800 won), of the KDB capital was loaned lopsidedly to 33 large companies in line with the government's past heavy and chemical industrial realignment program.

But the business reorganization should be conducted in a way not to invite or deepen market hoarding by some monopolistic and oligopolistic entrepreneurs, Kim said.

Now that the special bank has been allowed to handle businesses concerning overdrafts, call loans and installment savings, it should exert itself harder than before to enhance its financial credibility both at home and abroad, transcending a profit-taking business attitude, Kim added.

In consideration of uncertainty in the international money market stemming from the financial crisis of some heavily indebted developing countries, Kim called upon the bank to redouble its efforts to induce as much foreign capital as the nation needs by maximizing the activities of KDB overseas branches.

During the briefing, bank President Chung said that his bank is pushing ahead with a plan to set up a venture capital company this year to support the development of highly sophisticated technology.

The establishment of the proposed venture capital firm is designed to expand the bank's financial support of small, prosperous firms as well as the development of high tech industries by granting them loans with good terms.

The company will begin operations at an initial paid-in capital of 35 billion won, according to Chong.

At present, Korea has three venture capital firms--the Korea Technology Development Corp under the Science and Technology Ministry, the Korea Technology Advancement Corp under the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, and the Korea Development Investment Corp jointly set up by the nation's seven leading finance and investment corporations.

Chong also said the bank will conduct a business reorganization of the Korea Heavy Machinery Co, the Wonchin Rayon Co and three other large enterprises, now under KDB management, by either completely turning their management over to third parties or encouraging third parties to participate in their management.

The bank also plans to float 150 million dollars worth of foreign-currency-denominated industrial bonds on overseas money markets, induce 600 million dollars in soft-term loans from international syndicates, and expand the scope of its foreign exchange and payment guarantee business to 700 million dollars and 1.6 trillion won, respectively.

CSO: 4100/059

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

KCCI HEAD SPEAKS ON NATION'S EXPORT STRUCTURE

SK010331 Seoul YONHAP in English 0310 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, 1 Feb (YONHAP)--Chong Su-chang, president of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) Tuesday underlined the need to improve the nation's export structure so that profitability comes before quantity to ease the foreign debt situation.

Government, entrepreneurs and citizens should redouble their efforts this year to scale down the country's foreign debts, Chong said in a press conference at the KCCI building.

Prerequisites to this end include a hike in the industry's productivity, investigation into new technologies and excellent business management, he said.

The KCCI will send seven private business delegations to Europe, the Middle East, West Africa, Latin America, North America, Japan and the member countries of the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) this year to build up channels of close economic cooperation.

The KCCI will hold a series of joint meetings of the binational economic cooperation committees affiliated with the KCCI to seek further international cooperation while inviting leading figures from several international economic organizations to visit Korea, Chong said.

Touching on domestic economic problems, Chong called upon local industries to develop unique products fit for their own regions to improve their competitiveness. To back up such business activities financially, the establishment of local banks and short-term financing firms should be sought with the KCCI's local chapters as a major driving force.

To cope with the anticipated financial squeeze especially at small- and medium-sized enterprises, stemming from the government's retrenchment policy, the use and issuance of commercial paper should be expanded.

In cooperation with the Bank of Korea, the KCCI will work out steps to help small- and medium-sized enterprises issue commercial paper, Chong said.

CSO: 4100/059

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK ALLOWS COMMERCIAL BANKS TO HANDLE TRUST FUNDS

SK010211 Seoul YONHAP in English 0159 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, 1 Feb (YONHAP)--As a follow-up step to the January 23 minor overhaul of bank interest rates on long-term deposits, the government Wednesday boosted the annual interest rates on trust deposits at banking institutions to as much as 9.9 percent and allowed Seoul's six commercial banks with nationwide networks to handle trust funds.

According to the readjustment table, trust deposits with one year maturity or longer rose from 8 percent to 9 percent in annual interest rates.

The new rates were raised by one percentage point, from 8.3 percent to 9.3 percent for trust deposits which mature in one and a half years or longer, from 8.6 percent to 9.6 percent for those which mature in two years or longer, and from 8.9 percent to 9.9 percent for those which mature in three years or longer.

The interest rate on installment savings deposits increased by as much as 1.4 percentage points.

The annual interest rate of installment savings deposits which mature in one and a half years or longer rose from 7.6 percent to 9 percent. The new rates are 9.6 percent (formerly 8.6 percent) for those which mature in two and a half years or longer and 9.9 percent (formerly 8.9 percent) for those which mature in three and a half years or longer.

However, the dividend rates on trust funds were left unchanged. They are 10.7 percent for those maturing in two years and 11 percent for those maturing in three years.

On the other hand, the lending rate of trust funds were lowered from the former 17.8 percent to either 17 or 17.5 percent. Banks were given the option to choose between the two rates in accordance with the financial credibility of their clients.

In addition to the Bank of Seoul and Trust Co, the six commercial banks in Seoul, which were authorized to deal with trust accounts effective Feb. 1, are the Choheung Bank, the Commercial Bank of Korea, the Korea First Bank, the Hanil Bank, the Shinhan Bank and the Hanmi (Korea-America) Bank. Previously, the trust exclusively were handled by the Bank of Seoul and Trust. Co.

CSO: 4100/059

MINISTRY TO DIVIDE COUNTRY INTO FIVE SPHERES

SK010017 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Feb 84 pp 1-2

[Text] The Construction Ministry will divide the country into five living spheres for a balanced development of the cities and towns of the country. The envisioned five living spaces include the Metropolitan sphere, the central sphere with Taejon and Kongju and the Yongdong sphere with Kangnung and Chunchon. The other two are the Yongnam sphere with Pusan and Taegu and the Honam sphere with Kwangju and Chonju.

The five living spheres will be developed to have their proper economic, social and administrative functions under the overall context of the country's economy and administration. Under the concept of such living spheres, the government plans to install 15 major centers of social, cultural, and industrial functions in the provincial districts in order to erase the development gap between the metropolitan and provincial areas.

During his briefing of President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday on the ministry's administrative policies for 1984, Construction Minister Kim Song-pae said that the national physical planning for the coming years would focus on bringing an era of provincial development boom.

It will be a sharp contrast to the continuous inflow of population to a few large cities of the country, which took place in the development pattern during the 1970s.

Minister Kim said that the ministry's policy emphasis will also be given to the extension of the national territory by reclaiming the coastal sea areas, and to the maximum utilization of water resources by installation of extensive water networks along the country's 10 major river basins. City planning will be positively made for the 219 "up"-level towns across the country.

Kim added that the balanced development of the country will be sought, on the other hand, through the enforcement of the metropolitan rearrangement programs, which is now on the course to finalization among the ministries related.

The rearrangement scheme envisions cutting any further concentration of population and industrial facilities in Seoul and its surrounding cities and

towns, inducing relocation of many population-increase facilities, including industrial plants, the headquarters of large private business, and government offices to outside the metropolitan area.

The metropolitan rearrangement program, which is expected to go into enforcement from this April, will strictly prohibit installation of new factories, large shipping facilities, and college campuses inside the boundary of the metropolitan area.

According to the rearrangement programs, some 2,000 factories scattered in and around Seoul and Inchon will be moved to less populous areas of the country.

The ministry's major construction projects for this year include, among other things, the Chonju Area Extensive Development Scheme, detailed engineering for the composite development of three specific districts designated by the government, and forming 5,089,000 sq m of industrial sites in the provinces.

The Chonju scheme, which is the second of its kind to develop the Cholla Province, following the Kwangju Area Extensive Development Scheme, sees installation of two additional export industrial zones in Chonju and Iri, subdivision of massive land into housing lots to accommodate the workers in the early industrial sites, and promotion of the tourism industry in Namwon. The whole plan will be completed by 1988 with an input of 112,697 million won. Its first year program will require 2,500 million won.

The three specific districts for the development of which the government will finalize the detailed engineering within this year are Cheju-do, the marine national park in the sea off Cholla-namdo, and the national park area surrounding Chiri-san and Dokyu-san.

To relieve the housing shortage of the country, the ministry [?will] set up a plan of building 270,000 dwelling units during this year through the public and private sector, with 110,000 dwelling units built by the public sector housing enterprisers. The housing construction target figure for 1984 includes 15,000 rental houses.

The builders of rental houses will be granted low interest-rate bank loans of three percent per year, and the housing lots developed by state-run land developers will be sold at cheap prices to those builders.

During 1984, the government sees that 32,930,000 sq m of new housing lots will be developed by the public and private sectors.

CSO: 4100/059

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT GROWS

Seoul MAEIL KYONGCHE SINMUN in Korean 19 Nov 83 p 1

[Article: "Active Investments in Technology Development"]

[Text] Recently technology development investment by enterprises has been expanding actively. In particular, awareness of venture business (venture capital investment) has been growing daily and venture capital investment has increased greatly.

According to the authorities concerned on 19 November, the technology development funds given as aid for enterprise technology development work by such as the Industrial Bank, the Medium and Small Enterprise Bank, and the Korea Technology Development Corporation have reached, as of the end of October, 52.3 billion won in operating funds and 59.7 billion in capital funds for a total of 120 billion won in aid.

This aid amounts to 70.2 percent of this year's goal of 159.5 billion won.

This year's technology development fund aid has increased greatly in comparison to 1981's 13.8 billion won and 1982's 67.5 billion.

This expansion of technology development fund aid in a situation where enterprises have difficulty obtaining regular loans is related to the government's standpoint that in order to increase exports and develop domestic industry, business must actively and boldly invest in technology development, and the government is yearly increasing the scale of its technology development policy funds to induce the maximum expansion of investment.

Also, interest by domestic businesses in new project development investment for ensuring their competitiveness in overseas markets and for improving quality is growing and is seen as contributing to the great increase in the demand for capital investment, reflecting economic recovery.

In the case of the electronics industries, which are striving to catch up with the technological level of the advanced countries, in order to enhance their current industrial structure which has concentrated on the production of household electronic devices and parts, they are actively developing the industrial-use electronic device sector while many such [financial

magnates] as the pharmaceutical companies are rushing to develop such advanced industrial areas as biological engineering.

In particular, the electronics industries are greatly expanding their production base for such industrial-use devices as computers and communication devices such as electronic switchboards in preparation for a rise in domestic demand, and based on this, are planning to increase their exports of such things as small-size computers and mobile electronic switchboards.

Such chaebol enterprises as Samsung, Lucky, and Gold Star are showing activity in technology development investment such as greatly expanding research facilities in order to accelerate the tempo of research in biological engineering, the darling of the industry of the future.

On one hand, there is an increasing number of new medium and small enterprises who have technology development as the first goal of their management and who push the development, under high risk, of new products and processes, thereby leading technological innovation and developing new markets.

On the other hand, with the appearance of such venture enterprises, the government has forecast the continuing growth of demand for funds, and, in order to provide support, is hurrying to revise its implementation instructions for the laws related to the national investment fund so as to encourage the active use of technology development funds.

Also, in order to minimize risk and loss from technology development fund aid, the government is planning to introduce a technology credit security insurance system as part of the to-be-established technology development special fund and to operate it in conjunction with the financial organs which handle technology development funds, thereby providing a mechanism for giving credit to enterprises with weak security.

At the same time, the venture investments recently carried out by the Korean Technology Development Corporation reached a total of 1.26 billion won given to six businesses, such as Nara Electronics and the Technology Development Corporation, which are also making a substantial number of venture investments.

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CSO: 4107/032

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK CONSTRUCTION MINISTER BRIEFS CHON TU-HWAN

SK310325 Seoul YONHAP in English 0305 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, 31 Jan (YONHAP)--Construction Minister Kim Song-pae said Tuesday his ministry set the first priority of its construction policy on satisfying the people's demand for the balanced development of all regions of South Korea.

Reporting to President Chon Tu-hwan on the ministry's policy plans, Kim said his ministry will strive this year to lay a foundation for the establishment of a welfare society by using the land and improving the people's living environments.

Small provincial cities will be developed to boost the development of all regions, rather than only major cities like Seoul, Pusan and Taegu.

To distribute the population and industrial facilities now crowded in metropolitan areas, the ministry will announce its basic plan to deal with overcrowding by April, Kim said.

Construction of college branches and other big buildings in Seoul and its vicinity will be banned starting this year and some 1,800 factories in the Seoul and Incheon area will be moved out of the metropolitan area, the minister said.

As the first phase of the provincial development plan, 15 cities, including Taejon and Kwangju, will be developed as "base" cities for regional growth, and 28 smaller cities will be developed in the second phase of the plan.

The ministry also plans to reclaim 3,996 square kilometers of land along coastal areas and establish a long-term plan to reclaim coastal areas by 1985.

To improve living conditions in cities, it will set up basic plans for the development of 58 cities by 2001, Kim said.

Currently, 59 percent of all households throughout the country have piped-water and 8 percent have a sewage disposal system. The ministry plans to

raise the piped-water percentage to 80 percent by 1991 and that of sewage disposal to 35 percent by the same year.

Also planned is the construction of 1,430,000 housing units by 1986, including 270,000 in 1984.

To develop water resources, the ministry is considering building dams in 14 areas, including Choongju, Hapchon, Hongchon and Chuam.

The construction of the "Olympic Expressway" linking Taegu and Kwangju will be completed by June this year, and the two-lane expressway linking Taejon and Kwangju is planned to be expanded to a four-lane highway.

CSO: 4100/059

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK EXPECTS SURPLUS IN WORLD PAYMENTS IN 1986

SK310331 Seoul YONHAP in English 0312 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, 31 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korea is expected to garner the first surplus in its international payments position in 1986, boosting its foreign exchange holdings to 10 billion U.S. dollars.

Sources at the Economic Planning Board Tuesday predicted that the country would register a deficit of 300 million dollars in its current account next year.

But the deficit will turn into a surplus of 400 million dollars in 1986, 1 billion dollars in 1987 and 1.2 billion dollars in 1988.

The sources based their rosy prediction on the presumption that the economies of the member countries of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) would grow by an annual average of 3 percent from 1985 through 1988, that the world's trade volume would grow 4 to 5 percent annually and that South Korea's exports will account for 1.54 percent of the rest of the world's imports.

According to the prediction, the country will see a trade deficit of 100 million dollars (exports--30.9 million dollars, imports--31 billion dollars) in 1985. After 1985, however, trade balance will improve considerably with a surplus of 600 million dollars envisioned for 1986 (exports--35.7 billion dollars, imports--35.1 billion dollars) and 1.4 billion dollars for 1988 (exports--45.2 billion dollars, imports--43.8 billion dollars).

In 1988, imports of grain (1.7 billion dollars) will account for 3.5 percent of the nation's total imports, compared with last year's 4.9 percent, and those of crude oil (9.3 billion dollars) will occupy 19.9 percent of total imports, compared with last year's 21.9 percent.

However, the share of consumer goods (3 billion dollars) in total imports will rise from last year's 5.9 percent to 6.4 percent in 1988 and that of capital goods (14 billion dollars) will increase from 28.8 percent to 30 percent, according to the prediction.

CSO: 4100/059

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGES EXPORT INDUSTRIES

Innovation, Efficiency Encouraged

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 1 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] "We have achieved high economic growth of 9.9 percent during the first three quarters of this year and we have done it while keeping consumer prices under 1 percent. This attaches great significance to our efforts to become an industrialized country," said President Chon Tu-hwan Wednesday [30 November]. He continued, "Now that the total amount of exports is getting closer to the target set for this year and the foreign trade deficit is getting narrower in a significant manner, we now have a firm basis to achieve our cherished desire for balanced foreign trade."

Addressing the 20th Export Day ceremony held at Sejong Cultural Center on Wednesday morning, President Chon emphatically said, "This result is the fruition of combined efforts in perfect harmony of businessmen, workers, farmers, fishermen, and the government. It reflects the potentials of our people."

"Looking back on the brilliant export record of Korea over the past 20 years, we must altogether renew our resolution to fulfill our cherished desire by all means to build Korea as an advanced country by sustaining growth based upon these fruitful results. Therefore," emphasized the president, "we have to accelerate our efforts to produce goods of quality and low price through continuing technology innovations and curtailment of cost prices, while insuring price stability."

"I would like to emphasize," said President Chon, "that producing such high value-added export goods is no less important than increasing the quantity of export commodities. To this end, the government will make every effort to see a balanced growth among enterprises, to foster medium and small-size industries and parts industries, to reinforce the exports information system and supporting system, and to increase the introduction of high-technology and investment in the development of scientific technology," said President Chon.

Two Exporters Receive Awards

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 1 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] A ceremony marking the 20th Export Day was held at Sejong Cultural Center with President Chon Tu-hwan, Commerce and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho, and more than 4,000 representatives from export associated organizations, enterprises and workers attending.

In his report, Minister Kum said that as of 28 November exports reached \$21,268,000,000, a 9.5 percent increase over last year's exports for the same period, and that heavy industrial goods such as machinery, ship-building, and electronic products accounted for more than 55 percent of the entire exports, showing a similar export structure to be advanced industrial countries. He stated that he would further strive for a sustained increase of profitable exports.

At the ceremony, 345 model exporters received citations and medals for their service merits in exportation and 127 firms received export tower awards for their performances.

Hyundae Complex, the company that marked over \$3 billion in exports for the first time this year, received the \$3 billion Tower Award, and Daewoo received the \$2.5 billion Tower Award. Hyundai Industry was given the \$1 billion Tower Award; Samsung Electric and Daewoo Ship-building received the \$500,000 award; Choson Kongsu, Anam Sanop and Honam Oil Refinery received the \$200,000 award; and Honam Ethylene Co [phonetic] and Hyundai Engine received the \$100,000 award.

At the ceremony on Wednesday, new awards such as the \$1 million, \$2 million and \$3 million Tower Awards were presented in order to promote interest in exports among small and medium-sized enterprises.

Now Precision Company (Mr Cho Tae-yong, president) was awarded the Gold Tower Industrial Medal for the greatest expansion in exports during the year, while Bando Company (Mr Mun Mo, president) and Wonlim Trading Company shared the Silver Tower Award. The Copper Tower Industrial Medals went to Choson Kongsu (Mr Namgung Ho, president) and four other enterprises; the Iron Tower Industrial Medals were awarded to Maxon Electronics Co, Ltd (Mr Yun Won-yong, president) and 10 other companies. Motorola Korea Ltd (Mr Chong In-sik, president) and 13 other companies received the Tin Tower Industrial Medals.

8637

CSO: 4107/034

BRIEFS

EXPORTS HAVE TOO FEW MARKETS--Seoul, 28 Jan (YONHAP)--Although South Korean exporters expanded overseas sales more quickly than their trade rivals, their profits last year did not keep pace with the volume of goods they sent abroad, the Commerce and Industry Ministry said Saturday. The ministry also said South Korean exporters are too reliant upon too few markets. The volume of South Korea's exports last year expanded 18.1 percent over 1982, but recorded only a 11.6 percent increase in value because of a 5.4 percent drop in unit export prices, the ministry said. In 1982, unit export prices fell 3.7 percent. The ministry also said that the country depended too much upon North America as an outlet for its products. North America purchased 36.2 percent of South Korea's exports, a sharp increase from 1982's 30.3 percent, while Central and South America and Africa bought 21.9 percent of the total, down from 26.4 percent in 1982. South Korea exported 24.1 billion U.S. dollars worth of goods last year. Heavy and chemical products made up 55.8 percent of the total, an advance from 1982's 50.8 percent, the ministry said. [Text] [SK280301 Seoul YONHAP in English 0248 GMT 28 Jan 84]

FIRMS ASKED TO RECTIFY UNFAIR CONTRACTS--Seoul, 31 Jan (YONHAP)--The South Korean Economic Planning Board (EPB) has called on local firms to rectify contracts unfair to them, which were concluded with foreign companies for joint ventures and technical tie-up projects. Unfair contracts against South Korean firms in 1983 numbered 214, accounting for 41.8 percent of last year's total international contracts, the EPB's fair trade commission tally showed Tuesday. Last year's number of unfair contracts totaled 100. Some foreign contracting parties forced Korean partners to agree to unfair conditions in favor of foreign investors. Among the unfair conditions are limits to which items can be exported, the use of technology after contract expiration and the imposition of restrictions on sales channels, volume and prices. Some foreign investors also included in the conditions stipulations that Korean partners buy all raw materials and components from the foreign firms. South Korea approved the introduction of 924 technical tie-up projects from foreign nations over the last three years. Japan topped the list with 460, followed by the United States with 237 and West Germany with 50. France placed fifth at 39 behind Britain with 42 and other nations accounted for the remaining 96. [Text] [SK310239 Seoul YONHAP in English 0228 GMT 31 Jan 84]

TAX BASIS FOR FOREIGN FIRMS--Seoul, 1 Feb (YONHAP)--The South Korean Office of National Tax Administration (ONTA) plans to create a tax basis for foreign corporations to secure taxation equilibrium among multinational enterprises in South Korea. The ONTA plan is designed to administer systematic taxation of multinational and discourage unjust tax collection from them, an ONTA official said Wednesday. Although foreign companies doing business in the nation numbered more than 900, there were no comprehensive taxation criteria for foreign investors, the official disclosed. The tax office has imposed corporate taxes on foreign firms irregularly according to treaties and domestic laws, the official added. The office is examining and reclassifying tax evasion cases to establish guidelines for accurate tax returns on a standard tax basis. It also will call a meeting of representatives of about 500 foreign firms in Seoul to induce sincere tax returns and eliminate unreasonable factors in taxation, the official said. [Text] [SK010215 Seoul YONHAP in English 0205 GMT 1 Feb 84]

SEOUL MAYOR REPORTS NEW YEAR POLICY--Seoul, 2 Feb (YONHAP)--Subway travel will be the major means of mass transportation in Seoul in 1985 when the construction of subway sections will be completed, Seoul Mayor Yom Po-hyon said Thursday. Reporting to President Chon Tu-hwan on Seoul's New Year's policy, Yom said he would rearrange the capital city's traffic system to meet with "subway era" next year. Yom said subway section No 2 will be opened to the public in April, and the construction of Nos 3 and 4 will be completed by the end of this year for opening in 1985. The mayor also said the construction of Seoul stadium to be used during the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics will be completed by June 1986. Construction of a national stadium and a park will be started this month, while work on the Asian Games athletic village and park will begin in March, Yom said. [Text] [SK020333 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 2 Feb 84]

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS POSITION--Seoul, 28 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korea plans to improve its international balance of payments position this year through increased export, the nation's top economic official said Friday. In an appearance on a Korea Broadcasting System-TV program Friday evening, Deputy Premier and Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon said the government would try to reduce this year's current account deficit from the originally projected one billion U.S. dollars to 600 million dollars. Sin called on the private sector to cooperate with the government's wage control policy, and said the government would consider lowering current interest rates should the nation's economy remain stable. [Text] [SK280130 Seoul YONHAP in English 0101 GMT 28 Jan 84]

VIGOROUS SALES CAMPAIGN IN AFRICA--Seoul, 31 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korea's small- and medium-sized corporations are engaging in vigorous sales negotiations with African countries, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp (KOTRA) said Tuesday. A KOTRA official said negotiations are underway between South Korean and Nigerian firms to export 860,000 U.S. dollars worth of Korean-made plastic and paper manufacturing machines to the African nation. Another local machine-tool maker is negotiating with Senegal to sell an unspecified number of sprayers, while others have received orders from the Ivory Coast to export sprayers, threshing machines and other agricultural machinery. Other negotiations are also under way between local exporters and Ghana and Ethiopia to supply various kinds of Korean-made goods to the African nations, the KOTRA official said. [Text] [SK310214 Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 31 Jan 84]
CSO: 4100/059

BRIEFS

TECHNICIAN TRAINEES--Seoul, 25 Jan (YONHAP)--As part of its commitment to South-South cooperation, South Korea will invite 305 technician-trainees from 80 developing countries, including Pakistan, to attend classes within the nation this year. Government sources said Wednesday that the government has allocated 1.17 billion won (1.5 million U.S. dollars: one U.S. dollar is worth about 800 won) for the training program. Of the 305 trainees, 160 will undergo agriculture and fisheries training; 120 will take mining and manufacturing courses; and the other 25 science and technology courses, the sources said. On the other hand, the government plans to send 30 Korean experts to 25 countries, including Sudan, for similar purpose. [Text] [SK310205 Seoul YONHAP in English 0628 GMT 25 Jan 84]

CSO: 4100/059

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON KENYAN INFORMATION MINISTER'S VISIT

Interviewed by YONHAP

SK310808 Seoul YONHAP in English 0736 GMT 31 Jan 84

[By Hyon So-wan]

[Text] Jakarta, 30 Jan (YONHAP)--Kenyan Minister of Information and Broadcasting Robert Stanley Matano Monday condemned North Korea for its bomb attack on a South Korean presidential delegation visiting Burma last October, calling the act "terrible and inhuman."

Matano, a six-term member of the Kenyan Parliament and secretary general of the ruling Kanu Party, granted an exclusive interview to the YONHAP NEWS AGENCY before he left the first Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries (COMINAC) here where he served as his nation's chief delegate on his way to Seoul for a four-day visit.

"We have great respect for the Korean people. Our relationship will continue and become stronger and stronger everyday," he said.

However, Matano said his government strongly objected to the North Korean-perpetrated bomb attack in Rangoon October 9 aimed at assassinating South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan.

The minister further pointed out that Kenya does not welcome communism and that there is no North Korean Embassy in Nairobi.

His interview with YONHAP follows:

Question: Mr Minister, how do you evaluate the current status of relations between Kenya and the Republic of Korea?

MATANO: The relationship between our two countries is very, very friendly. We were very delighted and very much honored to welcome your President (Chon Tu-hwan) two years ago. Although we live miles and miles apart, our relations are very cordial and warm.

Question: Korea and Kenya have agreed upon medical cooperation and trade and technological cooperation, among others, since opening relations in 1964. What other fields do you expect to develop further?

Matano: In the field of information and communication and broadcasting, we need to train personnel and obtain equipment useful to our people. I am sure we can learn quite a lot from South Korea, particularly in the technological aspect of communications and information.

Question: You stressed, Mr Minister, the conscientious dissemination of accurate information in your keynote speech before the plenary session the other day. And it is true that there are criticisms that most of the non-aligned news agencies pool stories are political propaganda. What did you have in mind when you talks about "conscientious dissemination?"

Matano: Well, we must tell people the truth. There is no use cheating the world. That is happening. Some countries always tell what they want other people to hear, not what is really happening there, so the objective, I feel, must be to tell the truth.

Question: There are many different elements in the Non-aligned Movement including communist countries. What do you think about communist movements today?

Matano: Well, we don't welcome it at all, and we don't have any Communist Party in Kenya. Of course, there are some radicals among the students but they are not many. We have our own philosophy called African socialism. People talk freely and enjoy democracy.

Question: You may recollect what North Korean terrorists did in Rangoon last October. Do you have any comment on it?

Matano: Oh, that was terrible. We were very unhappy about the whole thing--loss of lives by such inhuman terror. Our government already has condemned it, that particular one. We did state that any type of terrorism is wrong and that we didn't like the way of doing it (by North Koreans).

Question: Mr Minister, I wonder if you have any message to the Korean people before your arrival in Seoul.

Matano: We have great respect for Korean people because they are lovers of democracy as we are. There are lots in similarities between Korea and Kenya. We admire Korean people for they are hardworking, peace-loving people, And we hope that our relationships will continue and become stronger and stronger everyday, and we can learn from each other.

Arrives in Seoul

SK311133 Seoul YONHAP in English 1043 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, 31 Jan (YONHAP)--Kenyan Minister of Information and Broadcasting Robert Stanley Matano flew into Seoul Tuesday night for a four-day visit at the invitation of his South Korean counterpart Yi Chin-hui.

Matano will pay a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan during his visit. He is also scheduled to discuss promotion of friendly relations between Korea and Kenya with his host Yi and Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong in separate meetings.

He will tour sports facilities built for the 1988 summer Olympic Games and the truce village of Panmunjom located in the demilitarized zone dividing South and North Korea.

CSO: 4100/059

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ASSEMBLY SPEAKER LEAVES FOR JORDAN, OTHER COUNTRIES

Official, Unofficial Visits

SK010009 Seoul YONHAP in English 1128 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, 31 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korea's National Assembly speaker Chae Mun-sik left here Tuesday to make official visits to Jordan, Turkey, Jamaica and the Dominican Republic.

Chae also will unofficially visit Bahrain, West Germany and the United States before returning home February 23, a spokesman for the assembly said.

During his official visits, Chae will meet with Jordanian King Husayn, Turkish President Kenan Evren, Jamaican Governor-General Florizel Glasspole and Dominican President Salvador Jorhe Blanco to discuss matters of mutual concern, he said.

Arrives in Bahrain 1 Feb

SK010225 Seoul YONHAP in English 0217 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Manama, 1 Feb (YONHAP)--South Korean National Assembly speaker Chae Mun-sik arrived here early Wednesday for a three-day unofficial visit.

Chae, who flew here from Seoul prior to his official visits to Jordan, Turkey, Jamaica and the Dominican Republic, is scheduled to meet with Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifa bin Sulman al-Khalifa and other Bahraini officials later Wednesday for discussions on promotion of political and economic cooperation between the two countries.

CSO: 4100/059

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

JAPANESE FIGURE RECEIVES MEDAL--President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday presented the Order of Civil Merit, Mugunghwa Medal, to Ken Harada, vice chairman of the Japan-Korea Parliamentarians' League at Chongwadae. The Japanese lawmaker was decorated for constructing a dormitory, a dining room and other facilities for an orphanage in Mokpo at a cost of 315 million won and for providing printing machines worth 95 million won with a Seoul vocational training institute. [Text] [SK022347 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Feb 84 p 1]

CSO: 4100/059

GOVERNMENT HELPS INDUSTRIES DEVELOP TECHNOLOGY

251 Billion Won Set

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 8 Dec 83 p 1

[Article: "Parts and Material Industry Facilities To Be Modernized"
"Government Plans: 251 Billion Won Assistance, Including Foreign Capitals,
During 1984-1986" "Electric, Electronic, Precision Machine, and Metal
Industries To Be Brought Up as Export Strategy Industries"]

[Text] The government has decided to bring up as the export strategy industries the parts and materials industries, for which the advanced nations' import restrictions are relatively little. And, in order to do so, it has earmarked over 251 billion won assistance in the form of equipment funds for the period ranging from 1984 to 1986. Thus the facilities of the fields of seven parts, including precision machines, and of material industry are going to be modernized. In accordance with the plan, the government next year will make as the first batch a borrow-and-lend loan of \$60 million from the ADB [Asian Development Bank]. It will render the assistance through the Industrial Bank in the form of foreign currency funds needed for importing the facilities of small and medium businesses which produce parts and materials.

According to an announcement of the authorities concerned on 7 December, the government has decided to bring up as the export strategy industries the parts and material industries, which the government has so far supported as the import substitution industries. And, in order to expand the facilities of these industries, the government is going to render a total of 251.52 billion won assistance to the fields of 7 parts, including general machinery, electronic appliances, electric appliances, appliances for transportation, essential parts of machines, and metal materials, and of the material industry during the period ranging from next year to 1986.

In particular, in view of the fact that most of the manufacturing enterprises in the field of the parts and material industries are small and medium businesses, the government has decided to modernize the equipment of these industries in parallel with the implementation of the policy of bringing up small and medium businesses. If possible, it will secure long-term low interest loans in foreign currency; and it will take measures to urge making the financial structure of businesses sound and solid. The

60 million dollar borrow-and-lend loan for the assistance scheduled to be redeemable in 12 years. The interest rate 10.5 percent, which is approved by the board of directors of the ADB, and 2 percent of additional interest will be applied to this loan. The borrow-and-lend loan assistance will defray for the small and medium businesses which produce parts and materials and services needed for one revolution; expenses for research and services for development of technology; and expenses for introduction of technology.

Meanwhile, a breakdown of the assistance fund to be rendered to the parts and material industries till 1986 is as follows: general machinery: 18.49 billion won; electric appliances: 8,725,000,000 won; electronic appliances: 37,532,000,000 won; appliances for transportation: 12,899,000,000 won; precision machines: 1,812,000,000 won; essential parts of machines: 15,407,000,000 won; and metal materials: 156,187,000,000 won.

Venture Capital Investment Arrangement

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 9 Dec 83 p 1

[Article: "Monetary and Insurance Companies Authorized To Arrange Venture Capital Investment Pecuniary Losses" "Meeting of Vice Ministers in Charge of Economic Affairs Resolved in Favor of Amendment to the Regulations Governing Implementation: the Establishment of Technology Development Preparation Fund Authorized" "Short-term Loan and Comprehensive Monetary To Be Included in Stock Market Organization Investors: Tax Exemption for the Dividend From Stock Purchases"]

[Text] In order to expand the supply of the pench'o k'aep'it'ul [venture capital] of the monetary and insurance companies, the government has decided to authorize the monetary and insurance companies to establish the technology development preparation fund and to dispose of the pecuniary losses in cases where they invest the preparation fund in industrializing new technology.

Furthermore, in order to activate the stock market, the government has decided to include the short-term loan and comprehensive monetary companies in the organization investors and to grant them tax exemption benefit for the dividends received from purchases of stocks.

The meeting of vice ministers in charge of economic affairs held on 8 December resolved to revise the regulations governing the enforcement of the tax exemption regulation law in order to accelerate the industrialization of new technology. The current law provisions allow the establishment of the technology development preparation fund only to manufacturing and construction industries. The revision has added the monetary and insurance businesses to the category of industries which are allowed to establish the fund; and the fund may be used only for investment in the venture capital investment company, without fail.

The technology development preparation fund may be established at a rate of 20 percent of the annual income (30 percent in the case of the intensive

technology industry) or 1 percent of the annual receipts (1.5 percent in the case of the intensive technology industry), whichever is greater. It should be used within 4 years after the establishment for technical development. Only when it is used in such a way can the benefit of disposing of the losses be given.

Furthermore, the meeting of vice ministers in charge of economic affairs revised the regulation governing the enforcement of the corporation tax law. According to current provisions, the organization investors include commercial banks (includes the industrial bank, foreign exchange bank, and long-term trust bank), the investment trust company, insurance company, and stock company. The revision added the short-term and comprehensive monetary companies to these and allowed them to purchase listed stocks in the stock market' and they are allowed to get the tax exemption benefits for the dividends received from the purchase of stocks.

In addition to these, the meeting of vice ministers in charge of economic affairs in its revision of the regulations governing the enforcement of the corporation tax law added the electric and gas industries to the category of the mechanism industries which can get the special redemption--20 percent higher than the general redemption. And the revision made the scope of the small and medium industry in the tax laws identical with that in the fundamental law governing small and medium industry--thus those businesses each of which has less than 700 regular employees can be included in the small and medium industry. Furthermore, the meeting revised the regulations governing the enforcement of the tax exemption regulation law to the effect that tax exemption benefit may be given to the dividends (dividends received in proportion to the amount of service received) received by the members of the trust association, agricultural association, livestock association, and fishery association, and village bank.

Furthermore, the regulations governing the enforcement of the added value tax law were also revised. Under the revised law, the obligor for lump sum tax payment who is running more than two businesses in more than two business sites does not have to pay tax even when his products are transported from the main business site to another business site for the purpose of sale; and when a taxable person for both special consumption tax and additional tax is registering as a business owner, is closing business, or closing business temporarily, he has to follow only the procedures provided in the special consumption tax law--procedures have been simplified.

7989

CSO: 4107/041

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK MINISTRY'S REPORT ON JANUARY EXPORT RESULT

SK020145 Seoul YONHAP in English 0130 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, 2 Feb (YONHAP)--Mounting overseas demand since last November, has led South Korea's commodity exports to grow more quickly than imports in recent days.

A Commerce and Industry Ministry report Thursday showed that merchandize shipments overseas in the first month of 1984 totaled nearly two billion U.S. dollars, registering an 51.1 percent increase from the same month last year.

The export figure included 290 million dollars for ships (up 150 percent), 250 million dollars for electric and electronic products (up 61 percent), 150 million dollars for iron and steel products (up 28 percent) and 424 million dollars for textiles (up 17 percent).

Last month's export performance looks better than usual because demand from overseas markets has grown conspicuously since last November, and because the January 1983 figures were unusually low, a ministry official explained.

Exports to North America and Japan rebounded due to the overall economic recovery in those regions, but shipments to Europe are still dull, the official added.

January receipts of export letter of credit, an indicator of export performance for the upcoming two to three months, reached 1.5 billion dollars, up 22.7 percent from the level of a year earlier.

Imports in January increased 33.9 percent to more than 2.3 billion dollars, recording a slower growth rate than exports, according to the ministry tally.

South Korea's 1984 export target is 27 billion dollars, up 12 percent from the 1983 level.

CSO: 4100/059

BRIEFS

INCREASE OF EXHIBITION CENTERS ABROAD--Seoul, 2 Feb (YONHAP)--The Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA) plans to establish a comprehensive support system to promote the nation's heavy and chemical industry, the state-run organization said Thursday. As part of the plan, the trade organization is scheduled to increase the number of Korean overseas permanent exhibition centers to 10 by 1986 to expand the export of Korean-made heavy and chemical products. Permanent exhibition centers will be installed in Singapore and Frankfurt, West Germany, in 1984, the plan showed. The mid- and long-term project also calls for strengthening international competitiveness through streamlining the nation's export structure and the further promotion of an export foundation through international public bidding. South Korea also will set up service centers in the African region--in Gabon in 1984, in Nigeria in 1985 and in Senegal in 1986--to help maintain and repair exported automobiles, agriculture machinery and heavy construction equipment, KOTRA's plan said. KOTRA will hold an overseas symposium every year from a consortium to promote the nation's plant and construction exports. The overseas symposium will be held in New York in 1984, in Paris in 1985 and in Frankfurt in 1986. [Text] [SK020251 Seoul YONHAP In English 0234 GMT 2 Feb 84]

CSO: 4100/059

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM CHONG-IL'S PERSONALITY, LEADERSHIP STYLE ANALYZED

Seoul NAE WOE PRESS in Korean No 358, 18 Nov 83 pp 1B-6B

[Article: "An Analysis of Kim Chong'il's Personality and Leadership Style"]

[Text] The thing most noteworthy among recent North Korean trends is the full activation of the so-called Kim Chong-il succession system.

North Korea is all wild-eyed in the fulfilling of Kim Chong-il's so-called "guidelines" in all areas such as the party, the government, and the military, and the focus is on propagandizing all things professed to be "revolution and construction" as his achievements.

Kim Chong-il has demonstrated that the Kim Chong-il era has begun in earnest by showing his face, for the first time, as the affairs of the 35th anniversary of the regime as well as by frequently attending military affairs.

It has also been made clear that the Kim Chong-il era has begun in earnest by Radio Pyongyang who on the seventh of last month publicly declared the present era to be the "era of Kim Chong-il" and even praised him as "the head of the party."

Also, on 10 October, Radio Pyongyang's "political commentary" emphasized that "Kim Chong-il resolves all problems capably with his large-scale operations and incomparable courage," while asserting that "There is no retreat from a decision made by Kim Chong-il, nor is there any right to die before carrying out the party's orders," thereby stepping forth frantically to impress strongly the so-called guidance and leadership style of Kim Chong-il.

In relation to this, on 24 October, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA) said that "With any issue, Kim Chong-il operates on a large scale and pushes forth in a lightning attack, and he resolves all problems boldly," while pressing that "All functionaries must have the firm conviction to fulfill willingly party policy regardless of flame or water."

This leadership style of Kim Chong-il can be found revealing itself since it began in earnest in 1981 in the following facts.

In his New Year's address of January 1981, Kim Il-song publicly lauded Kim Chong-il's leadership style, setting forth the slogan "bold operations, skilled command, strong politics," and since last July, North Korea has set forth its "movement for the creation of the speed of the eighties," agitating the whole society to labor innovation.

Kim Chong-il has organized military style "speed battle shock units" with the labor of youth and adults forcibly conscripted from the provinces and concentrated them in railroad construction and the construction sites of large buildings to finish projects early, thereby not only displaying the correctness of his leadership style but also doing his utmost to induce all workers to follow that example and bring about labor innovation in all fields.

This fact can be glimpsed in Kim Chong-il's encouragement to finish the Kim Il-song stadium (formerly the Moran-bong stadium) expansion project (from 50,000 to 100,000 seats) in 5 months and to finish 2 41-storey apartments in 8 months, after he had set forth the guidelines for modernizing Pyongyang and converting the city to highrise buildings.

In particular, Kim Chong-il has sent high level cadre (committee heads, vice-heads, assistant heads, etc) down directly to production sites to stay for long periods and actively encourage production, while on the other hand severely reprimanding cadre by forcibly banishing to the coal mines or removing from command those frontline cadre whose production lags or who fail to meet their quotas, thereby making the cadre tremble with fear.

At the same time, North Korea is forcibly sending to such dangerous and harmful work places as coal mine shafts, and demanding brutal heavy labor from, residents who flee work sites, who are absent without leave, or who avoid labor; there has been a great increase recently in cases where North Korea is immediately transporting, with their families, those who criticize or spread rumors about father and son Kim to "dictatorship areas" or forcibly banishing them to such places as the coal mines.

In particular, in regard to Kim Chong-il's guidelines regarding South Korea work, North Korea is emphasizing that "The leader's successor holds the South Korean revolution and the reunification of the fatherland as his lifelong task," (85.3, "Educational Materials Regarding Operatives Targeted on South Korea"), and as can also be seen in such references as "We must develop our concentrated operations for surrounding South Korea and purposefully create the possibility of revolution, using it to the maximum," (82.2, "The North Korean Booklet, 'Following the Sun of Chuche'"), North Korea is exposing even more its strong line regarding South Korea.

This South Korean work style of Kim Chong-il has reached the point of changing from the conventional struggle method of "anti-fascist democratization" to an "anti-American democratization," and this is seen

also in the so-called "T'onghyok-tang" congratulatory message which boasted of "encouraging anti-American democratization and the democratization struggle."

Also, recently Kim Chong-il has accompanied O Chin-u, the man responsible for the military, Kim Chung-nin, (responsible secretary for South Korean affairs), who is responsible for South Korean work, and Chong Kyong-hui (head of the party liaison bureau) to public affairs and on regional trips to receive reports and give instructions on the full range of South Korean work, showing that he has much interest in South Korean operations.

The fact that the Burma assassination bombing incident was a planned crime carried out at Kim Chong-il's instructions proves that he has adopted a strong policy regarding South Korea.

That North Korea has recently been lauding and emphasizing this radical and rash leadership style which Kim Chong-il is pursuing in all areas has its hidden meaning in trying actively to control the complaints and dissatisfactions of the people because of the daily increasing mobilization of the people's labor in face of the stagnant economic situation as well as in the deeply rooted remaining elements in North Korean society opposed to the strengthening of the Kim Chong-il system.

Along with this, there is also the underlying intention of demonstrating to and impressing upon their country and the world their progress as well as the stability of their system by carrying out some social welfare policies along with the strengthening of their control over the people in order to dispell at least a little the people's discontent and give the impression that they are doing something for the people.

Support for this is seen in the fact that North Korea is feverishly propagandizing that its gradual expansion in economic construction achievements and people's recreation facilities and the partial development of tourist areas such as Kungang-san and Myohyang-san are all due to the "wisdom of Kim Chong-il's leadership."

Taking into account all these factors in Kim Chong-il's so-called leadership style, we can forecast that North Korea will continue to maintain its closed system under the slogan "revolution and construction" while demanding even more self-denial and sacrifice from its people, and, as a result, the internal contradictions of the successor system will intensify so that when the search for a resolution becomes inevitable, Kim Chong-il will be even more radical than Kim Il-song, and the possibility that North Korea will carry out unforeseeable disturbances against South Korea will be greater than ever.

9137

CSO: 4107/047

INEVITABILITY OF CHON TU-HWAN'S DOWNFALL CITED

Pyongyang CHOLLIMA in Korean No 10, 1983 pp 101-103

[Article by Yi Yong-sop: "Traitor Chon Tu-hwan on the Verge of Downfall"]

[Text] One day in the middle of February 1983, a man looking like a gentleman from Seoul appeared in a hotel in Washington.

He was Ho Hwa-p'yong, who was kicked out 2 months ago from his "chief secretary" post at "the Ch'ongwadae," where traitor Chon Tu-hwan is crouching down in his seat. One who was greeting him, who was entering the hotel gate with heavy feet, was Allen, who was once "the special assistant" to the President of the United States.

Ho Hwa-p'yong, who was once known as "the right-hand man among the right-hand men" of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, having the bitter experience of having been fired, visited the United States in lonesome circumstances. He did this because he wanted to wait for an opportunity to retaliate with clenched teeth.

If one carefully examines the inside of "the Ch'ongwadae," one will find this nothing unusual.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, taught us as follows:

"Political confusion and unrest are continuously growing in South Korea; and the internal contradictions and conflicts within the military group are heating up considerably."

While the anti-United States and anti-"government" atmosphere is rapidly heightening among the people in South Korea, the distrust of traitor Chon Tu-hwan is growing within the military group, and frictions and confrontations are increasing among the military power groups.

Those men of competence in "the Ch'ongwadae" are not an exception to this, either.

As for Ho Hwa-p'yong, he is originally from Kyongsang Province, like traitor Chon Tu-hwan. He was under the command of the Chon Tu-hwan military hoodlum for a long time. He was at the rank of regimental commander of "the security command" of the puppet forces at the time of "the 12 December military purge coup d'etat."

When the Chon Tu-hwan hoodlum took the seat of "the president" thanks to the support of U.S. imperialism, Ho Hwa-p'yong, too, won rapid promotion to take the post of "the chief secretary" at "the Ch'ongwadae." He was in the seat of "the nucleus of power" to the extent that he and Ho Sam-su, "assistant in charge of the situation," who is Hwa-p'yong's "Military Academy classmate" and Yi Hak-pong, "assistant in charge of civil administration" (Military Academy's 18th class graduate) were called "the three-horse carriage of the Ch'ongwadae."

Some took it as an affront that these three were having their own way with not a small influence base. In the political and military circles--especially among those who belong to "the 11th and 12th classes of the Military Academy"--, came voices of scornful laughs and criticism, which called those three "the arrogant 17th class graduates" or "the triumphant Ch'ongwadae personage."

However, traitor Chon Tu-hwan looked on this situation with indifference. One day, Chon Ho-yong and No T'ae-u, who joined hands with Chon Tu-hwan at the time of "the military purge coup d'etat," brought that matter to Chon's attention; but Chon listened to them in an absent sort of way. Then No T'ae-u was very much offended, it is said.

The two Ho's thus gained strength with each passing day and wielded their influence. Their "Military Academy classmates" and youngsters on that line, too, behaved at their out-and-out pleasure.

Those youngsters of "the 17th and 18th class graduates of the Military Academy," even with their ranks of "brigadier general" or "colonel," deeply established personal relationships with Ho Hwa-p'yong and Ho Sam-su, who were at the power center of "the Ch'ongwadae" and were engrossed in building up their influence bases in the puppet army military circles.

They unhesitatingly launched the power struggle aimed at forcing those elderly personnel, including "the 11th class graduates of the Military Academy" who laid the basic foundation for the establishment of the military fascist dictatorship, to retire or to be demoted to obscure positions.

During that struggle, a series of purge games were played: No T'ae-u and Kim Pok-tong, who had exercised influence in the military circles, were placed on the reserve list; dismissal of Pak Se-chik, commander of the capital city garrison; and the change of Kim Tong-ho, "head of

the office of the guard." It is said that these games were caused by "the strong maneuvering" staged with Chon Tu-hwan by the young turks officers, including mainly those of "the 17th class graduates of the Military Academy."

There is no one in the puppet army circles who is not ambitiously dreaming of a successful career. But these young turks are quicker in their actions.

Under the aegis of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is getting orders from his U.S. boss, these young turks asserted that approximately 10 percent of high ranking positions in the puppet "Department of National Defense" and "Army Headquarters" should be reduced on the pretext of "the rational formation of the national defense budget and of the army structure." Thus they launched a "purge operation" and thereby took many of the key positions which had been held by "the 11th and 12th class graduates of the Military Academy." And they maneuvered in every way to get "promotion of their classmates." At that juncture where their removal from power positions was at stake, the elderly personages, including mainly those of "the 11th and 12th class graduates of the Military Academy," could not help having complaints against the measures taken by Chon Tu-hwan to promote young turks.

Their antagonistic feeling led them so far as to vent their complaints directly to traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

The action taken by Paek Un-t'aek (the 11th class graduate of the Military Academy) who was the commander of the 1st Army of the puppet forces, was a typical example of such direct complaining.

He started to think a long time ago that Chon Tu-hwan's speeches and actions were not appropriate. One day in December 1982, he himself paid a visit to "the Ch'ong-wadae."

Sitting face to face with Chon Tu-hwan, he cited "the Chang Yong-cha check irregularity incident" and the oppression of anti-establishment personages--incidents which were arousing serious public opinion; and he said: "They are big failures. The public sentiment is getting restless and the unrest is affecting the military and the military discipline is getting out of control. If the present situation continues like this, no one knows what mishaps will come about.

"Don't you have any intentions to change policies even now?" he asked.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who thought that Paek Un-t'aek's visit itself to "the Ch'ongwadae" was inappropriate, was greatly annoyed to hear the remarks criticizing him. Paek Un-t'aek could not continue his face-to-face talk.

Having been given the cold shoulder by traitor Chon Tu-hwan, he went on to say that "Any way, if the present situation goes on like this, it would be difficult to keep the government." Then he poured his antagonistic feelings and left "the Ch'ongwadae."

His anger drawing to a head, traitor Chon Tu-hwan called in Ho Hwa-p'yong and Ho Sam-su, his "right-hand men among right-hand men," and issued an order by stating: "That guy has changed. Seal his mouth for good so that he may not use his tongue at random again." In the evening that day, the two Ho's, in compliance with his order, took Paek Un-t'aek to a secret restaurant and killed him.

Chon Tu-hwan, devilish homicide, tried to bury this incident for good behind a dark curtain. But the truth soon came to light.

"The generals" and "the high ranking officers" in the puppet military circles came to know the fact that the death of Paek Un-t'aek, who was "the army commander" of the puppet forces, was the result of a homicide conspiracy of "the Ch'ongwadae." They were greatly angered. Thus the sentimental confrontation began to come into the open between the following two groups: "men of competence" in the military circles--"the 11th and 12th class graduates of the Military Academy" and "the men of influence" in the puppet government on one side; and those young turk hard-liners with "the 17th class graduates of the Military Academy" at the center on the other side.

Some elderly group personnel strongly requested that Ho Hwa-p'yong and Ho Sam-su be punished. They were in the posture of launching a direct counterattack against the young turks.

At this very juncture, a shocking "incident" that caused a stir in the puppet military circles happened.

One day, Chong Ho-yong, "commander of the 3rd army" of the puppet forces, who was formerly in charge of the personnel changes in the puppet army, sent an important document to Chon Tu-hwan. The document carried a top secret matter regarding some personnel changes and promotions, submitted through Chon Tu-hwan for the approval of the U.S. 8th Army commander.

However, Ho Hwa-p'yong, "chief secretary" of "the Cho'ongwadae," read the document first and doctored it as he pleased and gave it to Chon Tu-hwan, it is said.

This incident heightened to the last degree the impassioned confrontation between the military young turks group--with the two Ho's of "the Ch'ongwadae" at the center--and the elderly group.

The atmosphere in the high ranking quarters of the puppet military circles was like a rising flood tide.

However, the one who got restless was Chon Tu-hwan himself. He could not help being astonished at the arrogant attitude of the two Ho's who came to put their hands carelessly on the documents addressed to him, who is "the president" at least in name. In the long run, he came to regard "the faithful servants," whom he had been carrying under his arm, as enemies who were after his position.

While a secret strife was going on pivoting around power positions, a series of "shocking incidents" came one after another. Not only the puppet military circles but also "the Ch'ongwadae" became more and more confused. Thus those who had been putting on masks now raised their heads in order to get the power.

This situation brought about tremendous unrest and threat to dictator Chon Tu-hwan, who was running wild to achieve his ambition for a government of long duration.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, seized with panic, thought first of all that he must not let the two Ho's go on like that; and he immediately fired them.

The reasons for this were partly that some puppet army generals who felt terribly resentful of the lynch murder of Paek Un-t'aek requested the punishment of the two Ho's, but in reality that traitor Chon Tu-hwan came to regard as "a dangerous entity" the two Ho's, who expanded their influence and had their own way with the support of the young turks in the puppet "capital city garrison headquarters."

When "the Chang Yong-cha check irregularity incident," about which the public excitement ran high, took place, the two Ho's crashed head-on into Chon Tu-hwan in asking him to divorce Yi Sun-cha. At that time, too, Chon Tu-hwan got mad at the arrogance of the two Ho's, it is said.

The removal of two Ho's from "the Ch'ongwadae" was "a noteworthy purge measure" taken in the process of frequent personnel changes among the faithful servants who had been regarded as "right arms, left arms" of traitor Chon Tu-hwan. This represents a vital example of the evidence bearing witness to the instability in the present military fascist establishment.

Along with the dismissal of two Ho's, traitor Chon Tu-hwan started to kick out those who had been launching a secret struggle for power.

In compliance with instructions from U.S. imperialism, he staged a wide-range personnel shift among the puppet forces generals. The shift included one "army commander," four of the seven army corps commanders, and over a half of the division commanders. And, not a small number of personnel who were in key positions, including those in the staff channels in the puppet army, navy, and air forces, were changed.

This was the largest scale personnel change ever made at the level of the puppet forces generals.

If it was yesterday when the two Ho's were at last fired from the power center of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "government," tomorrow will be the days in which other such faithful servants will not be able to lead a quiet life, either.

Now traitor Chon Tu-hwan has discarded the policy of attaching importance to those young turks and is launching the game of placing again in the key positions of the puppet military circles and political circles those 11th class graduates of the Military Academy," including those with whom he joined hands at the time of "the military purge coup d'etat."

However, this is nothing but a stopgap measure designed to wipe out at any cost the shadows of unrest hanging over "the Ch'ongwadae."

There is none anywhere who supports the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorship in his or her heart.

Those who are in the key positions in the puppet military circles do not support it; officials of the present puppet administration do not, either.

They are just flattering the fascist dictatorial "government" but, in their minds, are despising it as if they were saying: "What do they know anyway?"

Those who are engaged in dictatorship and despotism are subject to denunciations by the masses of the people and opposing forces.

Those who were kicked out of power positions due to the despotism of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is under the aegis of U.S. imperialism, are watching for an opportunity to retaliate. Ho Hwa-p'yong, too, who was kicked out of "the Ch'ongwadae" and went to the United States, has enmity against Chon as if he is saying: "Let's see what happens!", it is said. Ho Sam-su, too, who went to Japan, is the same, it is said.

There are not a few who, while having a grudge against traitor Chon Tu-hwan, are going after positions of power.

Of late, "rumor" has it that there will be a "coup d'etat." There is a rumor that those who are in the background of the rumor include Kim Pok-tong, who is said to have influence in the puppet military circles and who was once the principal of the puppet military academy.

It may be due to that rumor that Chon Tu-hwan is engrossed in thinking about how to put up his "self-defense" and how he can accomplish his ambition for a government of long duration.

Today a force 10 divisions strong is deployed in Seoul. "The 1st Airborne Brigade" is watching the streets of Seoul, while "the 30th Battalion" of "the capital city garrison command" is guarding "the Ch'ongwadae." Such a setup is based on the "self-defense" of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a foreign news agency reported.

There is no way for a fascist dictator who is not supported by the people to survive.

To make matters worse, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is trying to survive by means of the power of the puppet military circles. But he is not getting a free ride.

The downfall of traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a matter of time.

7989

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

STRONGER SUPPORT URGED FOR NORTHERN RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 1 Dec 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Help the Northern Railroad Construction as a Mass Operation"]

[Text] Upholding the lofty wishes of the great leader supreme commander Kim Il-song and the beloved leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the Socialist Working Youth League members and youths in the whole country have vigorously launched into the struggle to finish the northern railroad construction ahead of schedule before the Seventh Party Congress, and are achieving proud results.

A further raising of the flames of support is needed for the northern railroad construction which is vigorously being pushed ahead with the ardent revolutionary zeal and self-sacrificing struggle by the Socialist Working Youth League members and youths in the whole country, including the youth shock brigade members and the young railroad builders who are trying to build the northern railroad faster and give it to our party as a gift of loyalty.

The great leader supreme commander Kim Il-song instructed us as follows:

"We must further perfect the country's railroad network by building more new railroads and by laying double tracks, detour tracks, and connecting tracks in those sections where the passage capacity is under strain."
["Selected Works of Kim Il-song", vol 8, p 360]

The northern railroad, which is being built according to the far-sighted plan by the respected and beloved leader supreme commander Kim Il-song and the wise leadership by the beloved leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, has a great significance in that it accelerates the construction of socialism, improves the people's life, and hastens the unification of the fatherland by further perfecting the railroad network in the country.

The beloved leader Comrade Kim Chong-il entrusted the Socialist Working Youth League with the whole northern railroad construction with great confidence in the abilities of our Socialist working Youth League members and youths, and strongly trusted it to finish the work before the Seventh Party Congress.

In order to repay with loyalty this great confidence and expectation that the beloved leader Comrade Kim Chong-il again gave to the Socialist Working Youth League, all the Socialist Working Youth League members and youths in the whole country must vigorously support the northern railroad construction with materials and labor.

The northern railroad construction is a difficult and gigantic struggle to remodel Nature, unparalleled in our country's history of railroad construction in terms of the length of the railroad or the work amount.

More equipment, materials and labor are now needed everywhere, such as numerous tunnel-construction sites, steel bridge- and other structures-construction sites, and the roadbed-construction battlefields where they demolish steep mountain ranges to build railroads.

When all the Socialist Working Youth League members and youths send more resources including the equipment and materials needed for construction and vigorously support the northern railroad construction in terms of labor with a sense of responsibility and from a masterlike position, the cannons of the speed war at the northern railroad construction sites can roar more loudly.

Now the people around the world are watching with great interest the northern railroad construction which our Socialist Working Youth League members and youths took charge of.

A vigorous support and early completion of the northern railroad construction which the beloved leader Kim Chong-il entrusted to the Socialist Working Youth League is very glorious and responsible task that displays the Socialist Working Youth League members' and youths' burning loyalty to the party and the leader and enhances the leadership authority of our party.

Our Socialist Working Youth League members and youths always have accomplished the task given by the party without fail and brilliantly and have supported and protected our party's leadership authority.

All the Socialist Working Youth League members and youths must display aloft their pride as the personal guards of the beloved leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, a shock brigade, and the reliable youth vanguards for the Korean Workers Party by raising aloft the flames of support to the northern railroad construction and by finishing it splendidly before the Seventh Party Congress.

It is important in vigorously supporting the northern railroad construction that all the Socialist Working Youth League members and youths embrace a fiery loyalty to the party and the leader and display a masterlike spirit aloft.

The fiery loyalty to the party and the Leader and the position and attitude befitting the masters of the revolution are the firm guarantees for the successes in all tasks.

If all our Socialist Working Youth League members and youths always think about the party's intention to hasten the northern railroad construction burning their young hearts with ardor of loyalty like the heroic warriors of the Wolmi Island, the 10 party members of Rakwon, and the main characters of the art film "The New Star," they can find more reserves for support and contribute more splendidly to the hastening of the opening day for the northern railroad.

It has been well shown by the examples of the Socialist Working Youth League members and youths at Kumsong Tractor Factory, Sungri Automobile General Factory, and the factories, enterprises, and schools in Kilchu County and at various other places who have well supported the northern railroad construction.

The problem is how to boil their hearts in order for the Socialist Working Youth League members and youths to finish the northern railroad construction ahead of schedule and please the great leader supreme commander Kim Il-song and the beloved leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The northern railroad construction is a glorious task that our party has given to the Socialist Working Youth League members and youths.

Our Socialist Working Youth League members' and youths' loyalty to the party and the Leader and their attitude and position befitting the masters of the revolution can be displayed in the practical struggle to accomplish the party's policy.

The Socialist Working Youth League members and youths must proudly display the degree of enthusiasm that seethes uncontrollably in their mind by having the lofty realization that they took the responsibility for the northern railroad construction together with the railroad builders and by devoting their energy and wisdom to expediting it.

Producing more and better under the lofty flames of the creation of "the Speed of the 80's" is one of the important tasks for the purpose of vigorously supporting the northern railroad construction.

Unless the production tasks are over-accomplished per each day, per each order, and per each month, they cannot well support the northern railroad construction.

The Socialist Working Youth League members and youths must vigorously launch the struggle to produce more and better by setting lofty combat targets befitting the vanguards and shock brigade in the construction of socialism and by continually adopting the ideas for technological innovation at the forefront of the creation of "the Speed of the 80's."

On the other hand, the Socialist Working Youth League members and youths must send more resources such as equipment and materials needed for the railroad construction by actively launching various good deeds movements to support the northern railroad construction such as the youth high-speed cutting contest, the socialist competition, the struggle to find reserves, "the youth economization sentry post," and "the youth economization warehouse" activities.

In addition, the Socialist Working Youth League members and the young technicians must hold the party's policy aloft, actively launch "the Youth Shock Brigade for Technological Innovation," and "the Youth Shock Brigade for Automation" activities and propose many worthy ideas for technological innovation and rationalization and, thereby, contribute to hastening the northern railroad construction.

To vigorously support the northern railroad construction, the Socialist Working Youth League organizations must well plan and coordinate the organizational political tasks.

The Socialist Working Youth League organizations must deeply explain and imbue the instruction by the great leader supreme commander Kim Il-song and the lofty wish of the beloved leader Comrade Kim Chong-il about expediting the northern railroad construction among the Socialist Working Youth League members and youths and, especially, must vigorously spur them to warmly embrace a great confidence and faith in the party and the Leader and to actively launch into the work to support the northern railroad construction.

The Socialist Working Youth League organizations and functionaries must adhere to the task of supporting the northern railroad construction as one of the major tasks for the Socialist Working Youth League and push it ahead and advance it well as planned in connection with the campaign to learn the examples of the hidden heroes and the struggle to emulate [their role models as shown in] the movies.

It is also good for the Socialist Working Youth League organizations to launch a combined innovation campaign under the leadership of the party organizations with the Socialist Working Youth League members at the factories and enterprises as well as the youth shock brigade members and the young railroad builders who are directly participating in the northern railroad construction.

In addition, the Socialist Working Youth League organizations must vigorously encourage the youth railroad builders by sending more youth mobile art agitators corps members and the boys art propaganda corps members and, thereby, make the combat field boiling with the ardor of loyalty and joy, and also must well organize and advance the task of evaluating and widely introducing and propagating the units excelling in the support work and the exemplary Socialist Working Youth League members and youths.

Today, the ardor and spirit of the Socialist Working Youth League members and youths shock brigade members who vigorously launched into the northern railroad construction are very high.

Let all the Socialist Working Youth League functionaries and youths further strengthen the support for the northern railroad construction, finish the northern railroad construction before the Seventh Party Congress ahead of schedule as they vowed before the party, and demonstrate to the whole world the heroic mettle of the Korean youths once again.

12518

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SUPPLYING MORE GOODS TO RURAL AREAS URGED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 29 Nov 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Supply More Goods to Rural Areas!"]

[Text] Today, when all the people throughout the country, raising high the flame of creating "the speed of the 1980's," are pushing their all-out march following the example of the forerunners of the Komdok region, the people's government organizations at all levels and the commercial organizations are faced with an important task of further stepping up the work of supplying commodities to rural areas.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, taught us as follows:

"... The state should responsibly take care of the livelihood of peasants and must sufficiently and in time send those commodities demanded by them." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-song," vol 6, p 476)

The commerce under the socialist rule is the work of supply for the workers. It is a fundamental duty of the people's government organizations at all levels and the commercial organizations to take care of the people's livelihood responsibly.

Further improving and stepping up the work of supplying commodities to rural areas is an important demand that derives from the essential characteristics of our socialist system itself in which all things are to serve the masses of the working people. It is a sacred work designed for the state to implement the party policy of responsibly taking care of the livelihood of peasants.

As taught earlier by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, the workers and peasants are affiliated in a league in a joint struggle to seek common objectives and ideals. They are both socialist workers. A socialist state is responsible not only for the livelihood of the workers and office workers but also for the livelihood of peasants. It is responsible not only for the development of ownership by all of the people but also for the development of cooperative ownership.

During the period under review, our party constantly held fast to this principle and took every measure it could to strengthen and develop

cooperative farms and to improve the livelihood of peasants. Thus the differences between cities and rural areas were greatly eliminated; and the living conditions of agricultural workers are being improved to the extent that the urban people are not enviable any more.

However, today's realities, in which the rural economy is unceasingly advancing and developing under the leadership of the party, and in which peasants have bumper crops every year and their income is continuously increasing, demand that the commodities of better quality, of greater diversity, and of greater quantity be supplied to rural areas. Moreover, at this juncture when the account settlement and production critique are being made for the result of the farming of the whole year, the demands for such commodities are becoming greater and greater.

Improving and stepping up the work of supplying commodities to rural areas is an essential demand of the socialist commerce whose fundamental objective is to distribute commodities to the people evenly; and to meet that demand is an important political work designed to heighten the enthusiasm of the agricultural workers.

Only when the work of supplying the commodities to rural areas is carried out efficiently can the differences between cities and rural areas be further reduced, and can the livelihood of peasants become more well-to-do and civilized.

The most important of all in stepping up the work of supplying commodities to rural areas is that the functionaries of the state and economic organizations and the functionaries of the field of commerce responsibly carry out the work in such a manner that fits the master for the enhanced causes of the party, working-class, and the people.

Our socialist commerce, responsibly taking care of the livelihood of the people, is a work of service for the entire society. When the functionaries of the fields concerned and the workers enjoy their consciousness of being faithful servants who responsibly take care of the livelihood of the people, planning the commodity supply for, guaranteeing commodities for, and selling commodities to rural areas can be satisfactorily carried out in conformity with the realities of rural areas and the demands of peasants.

The functionaries of the state and economic organizations must scientifically and realistically carry out the work of planning the commodity supplies in conformity with the demands of the essential characteristics of the socialist commerce; and they must establish strict discipline in doing so.

To enhance the functions and roles of commercial organizations is an important guarantee for stepping up the work of supplying commodities to rural areas.

Our commercial organizations are responsible for the work of supplying commodities not only for the workers and office workers in cities but also for peasants.

The functionaries of the field of commerce, including the wholesale commerce organizations, must make plans and mobilize their strength in implementing the work of securing more commodities as demanded by peasants and of sending commodities to retail organizations. They must see to it that the commodity supply plans made while keeping close contacts with plants and enterprises will be implemented without change. They must constantly keep contacts with the network of rural stores and must realistically solve those problems arising in lower echelons.

The retail organizations must make a survey of peasants' needs of commodities in a concrete manner and must evenly and efficiently supply those goods needed in their labor and life.

Developing the light industry--local industries, in particular--is a prerequisite for supplying more commodities to rural areas. Only when a new transformation is effected in the production of the people's consumer goods can the work of supplying commodities to rural areas be further improved and stepped up.

The functionaries and workers of the plants of the field of light industries, like the heroes in the artistic movies "Always With All Our Hearts," and "The Oath of the Day," must highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and perseverance. They must operate equipment at full capacity and greatly increase the production of the important manufactured goods, such as cloths, underwear, shoes, high-class watches, and television sets; and they must decisively improve the quality of those goods.

In order to carry out efficiently the work of supplying commodities to rural areas, it is of importance that the roles of the local people's government organizations, in particular the people's committees of cities and counties, be enhanced. Only when the people's committee, which is the head of the household responsible for the livelihood of the district concerned, efficiently fulfills its functions, can the work of supplying commodities to rural areas be efficiently carried out.

The work of strengthening the supply bases for rural areas, the planning of commodity supplies, the work of reasonably setting the network of rural stores and of efficiently distributing commodities, the work of purchasing, and the work of commodity transportation--all these, after all, largely depend on how the people's committees exercise the organization and control.

The functionaries of the people's committees of cities and counties must deeply imbue the minds of the functionaries of the field of commerce and other related fields with the instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, and the intentions of the glorious Party Center regarding the stepping up of the work of supplying commodities to rural areas. They must efficiently map out measures to implement them by discussing the matters with the masses. While marshaling and remarshaling as needed, they must obstinately push their plans until they come to fruition. Furthermore, they must firmly establish discipline and order in securing and supplying commodities, must pay great attention to the supplying of

commodities to rural areas, and must implement the work of supplying commodities to rural areas at a high level. Thus they must see to it that unceasing upsurges will be effected in the development of the rural economy and in the agricultural production.

7989

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM CHONG-IL DEVOTES 'EVERYTHING FOR PEOPLE'

SK280545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 28 Jan 84

["Everything for the People"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Jan (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, upholding the noble intention of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, always finds himself among the people and shows unbounded love and care for them.

The pure and clean TV pictures which can be seen in all parts of Korea as in Pyongyang, the capital, are associated with the love of the dear leader for our people.

It was a difficult job which no one can readily undertake to cover the whole country with telecast network all at once in mountainous Korea. Because this required large quantities of installations, materials, manpower and a vast sum of money.

However, the dear leader who spares nothing for the good of the people initiated a nation-wide project to cover the whole country with a telecast network in 1974 and personally directed the work.

Some officials told him that it would not be paying to build a relay tower whose operation needs more than two workers for one or two families in remote mountainous places hundreds of kilometers away from the capital. Reproving their assertion, he said to the following effect:

How can we deal with money with the culture and life of the people in mountainous area? We must never spare money for the culture and life of people who had once been far removed from modern civilization. It does not matter to build a relay tower whose operation needs ten mechanics, not two, nor the pure and clear screen pictures of a single TV set so that all families in the mountainous area may watch them.

Thanks to such warm care of the dear leader ultra-short wave relay stations and TV relay towers were built on more than 1,000 mountain peaks.

When he heard that the people in secluded residential quarters of Hamhung desired drinking water good to taste in downtown, the dear leader who is always deeply concerned for the people's lives called officials of an organ concerned and asked about this matter in detail. They reported to him that drinking water is not so bad in quality in this district, and the supply of downtown water to the people needs complicated projects with a large amount of money.

Saying that no matter how much money is needed, we must not ignore their desire once we know it, the dear leader personally took a measure for its realization, putting off the major objects of construction.

Thus more than ten km long new water pipes were laid for replacing the existing ones to supply the residents with better drinking water. This is something unprecedented in the history of urban construction.

In order not to let drinking water for the people be mixed with a single drop of waste water, he removed the site of a factory to another place in disregard of the economic loss amounting to tens of thousands of won, and when he saw a few children walking over stepping-stones across a brook to go to school during his journey of one-the-spot guidance he saw to it that a concrete bridge was built for them in a remote mountain village. Indeed, there are a countless number of stories about the love of the dear leader for the people.

The dear leader Kim Chong-il is a tender-hearted leader of the people who is making a history of deep love in this land with his noble communistic virtues he took over from the great leader, pulling through the path of the revolution with his rare wisdom and matchless grit.

CSO: 4100/057

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

INFORMATION ON DPRK MILITARY UNITS

[The following information on units of the Korean People's Army (KPA), the People's Constabulary, and other military units has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the sourceline: NS--NODONG SINMUN, NC--NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

Constabulary Yim
Chŏng-hyŏn unit

The following units, probably subordinate to the Constabulary unit to which Comrade Yim Chŏng-hyŏn is attached participated in journal discussions, with SWYL unit chairman Yi Tong-hwan also present: Constabulary unit to which Comrade Kim Chŏn-hŭi is attached; Constabulary unit to which Comrade Yi Yŏng-su is attached; Constabulary unit to which Comrade Yi Hyŏn-chun is attached; Constabulary unit to which Comrade Kim Kwang-nam is attached; Constabulary unit to which Comrade Sŏ Hyŏn-chun is attached; Constabulary unit to which Comrade Yi Ch'ang-sŏp is attached; Constabulary unit to which Comrade Hong Kil-yong [ryong] is attached; Constabulary unit to which Comrade Pak Yong-ch'an is attached; Constabulary unit to which Comrade Han Ki-ch'un is attached; Constabulary unit to which Comrade Paek Sŏng-ku is attached [NC 2 Jul 82 p 3]

KPA Kim Kyŏng-ch'ŏl
unit

the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Kim Kyŏng-ch'ŏl is attached is studying Kim Il-song's works, with SWYL chairman Yi T'aek-su [NC 8 Jul 82 p 2]

KPA Chŏn Mun-uk unit

a Zambian government military delegation visited the KPA unit to which Comrade Chŏn Mun-uk is attached on 13 July, while also visiting the Kumsong Tractor Factory and the factory where Comrade Hŏ In-kŏm works [NS 16 Jul 82 p 4]

KPA Tong Ch'ŏl-mo
unit

the KPA double red flag unit to which Comrade Tong Ch'ŏl-mo is attached is getting class education [NC 16 Jul 82 p 3]

KPA Pak Myŏng-sŭng unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Pak Myŏng-sŭng is attached is studying Kim Chong-il's treatise on the Chuche idea [NC 17 Jul 82 p 1]
KPA Pak Nam-hyŏng unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Pak Nam-hyŏng is attached was visited by the Zambian government military delegation on 18 July [NS 20 Jul 82 p 4]
KPA Yi Suk-hŭi unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Yi Suk-hŭi is attached was visited by the Zambian military delegation on 18 July [NS 20 Jul 82 p 4]
KPA Ch'oe Kyŏng-ch'un unit	The KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Ch'oe Kyŏng-ch'un is attached is studying the life of Mother Kim Chong-suk [NC 20 Jul 82 p 2]
KPA Chŏng Hang-yŏp [ryŏp] unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Chŏng Hang-yŏp [ryŏp] is attached is getting political education; platoon leader Kim Yŏng-su exhorted the troops to emulate the great leader [NS 27 Jul 82 p 3]
KPA Chi Hi-ch'ŏl unit	the KPA Chi Hi-ch'ŏl flag of the three revolutions vanguard unit is studying and training, including live firing [NC 27 Jul 82 p 3]
KPA O Ki-su unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade O Ki-su is attached held a military meeting on 28 July on the 55th anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army; KPA lieutenant general Pak Chung-kuk attended [NS 29 Jul 82 p 6]
KPA P.O. Box 284-83 (B)	members of the KPA unit at P.O. Box 284-83 (B) participated in one of the Paekdusan youth monument marches [NC 1 Aug 82 p 4]
KPA Pak Sang-ch'ŏl unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Pak Sang-ch'ŏl is attached is studying to be the Kim Hyoks and Ch'a Kwang-sus of the 1980's [NC 6 Aug 82 p 3]
KPA Yi Yŏng-sik unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Yi Yŏng-sik is attached has youth pilots celebrating the air force holiday; the unit is conducting physical and political training [NC 20 Aug 82 p 4]
KPA Chŏng Myŏng-po unit	SWYL members of the KPA unit to which Comrade Chŏng Myŏng-po is attached participated in one of the Paekdusan youth monument marches [NC 24 Aug 82 p 1]

KPA Kim Sung-ch'ŏl
unit

the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Kim Sung-ch'ŏl is attached is celebrating the naval holiday; the glorious party center has expressed trust in this unit and sent gifts in the past; the unit studies with unit political commander Pak Kwang-nam [NC 28 Aug 82 p 4]

Constabulary P.O.
BOX 9-4811 (A)

members of the Constabulary unit at P. O. Box 9-4811 (A) visited the Revolution Museum and learned about Kim Il-song [NC 31 Aug 82 p 2]

KPA Pak In-ho unit

the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Pak In-ho is attached is getting a class education with SWYL chairman Chŏng Kyŏng-sŏk [NC 2 Sep 82 p 3]

KPA Ch'oe Sŏng-yul
unit

the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Ch'oe Sŏng-yul is attached is learning about Mother Kim Chong-suk [NC 3 Sep 82 p 2]

KPA Kim Kwang-su
unit

the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Kim Kwang-su is attached is getting combat and political training [NC 20 Sep 82 p 3]

KPA Yi Chŏng-sil
unit

the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Yi Chŏng-sil is attached is studying Kim Il-song's writings [NC 7 Oct 82 p 3]

KPA Pak Chin-ku unit

the KPA unit to which Comrade Pak Chin-ku is attached is studying books on the anti-Japanese guerrillas [NC 8 Oct 82 p 2]

KPA Chŏn Mun-uk unit

the KPA unit to which Comrade Chŏn Mun-uk is attached was visited by the commander of the Seychelles defense forces on 8 October [NS 9 Oct 82 p 4]; this unit was also visited by a Surinam military delegation on 9 October [NS 10 Oct 82 p 4]

KPA U Hyŏn-suk unit

the KPA unit to which Comrade U Hyŏn-suk is attached was visited by a Surinam military delegation on 10 October, after it visited the Pyongyang subway [NS 11 Oct 82 p 3]

KPA Kim Yun-sik unit

the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Yun-sik is attached was visited by the Seychelles military delegation on 10 October, which then witnessed the concrete wall erected by the U.S. and South Korea [NS 11 Oct 82 p 4]

KPA Yi Un-sik unit	the Seychelles military delegation visited the KPA unit to which Comrade Yi Un-sik is attached on 10 October and witnessed the concrete wall erected by the U.S. and ROK [NS 11 Oct 82 p 4]
KPA 809 unit	the KPA 809 unit was visited on 16 October by a delegation of former CPV members [NS 17 Oct 82 p 4]
KPA No [Ro] Kwang-sŏn unit	the KPA DOUBLE red flag unit to which Comrade No [Ro] Kwang-sŏn is attached was pictured taking a break [NC 17 Oct 82 p 4]
KPA Kim Yun-sik unit	former CPV members visited the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Yun-sik is attached on 17 October while in the Kaesong area [NS 20 Oct 82 p 4]
KPA Yim Yong [Ryong]-sam unit	the KPA unit to which Yim Yong [Ryong]-sam is attached was visited by the delegation of former CPV members on 17 October, while they were in the Kaesong area [NS 20 Oct 82 p 4]
KPA Yi Ch'ang-su unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Yi Ch'ang-su is attached was visited by former CPV members on 17 October, while in the Kaesong area [NS 20 Oct 82 p 4] and was visited again on 20 October [NS 22 Oct 82 p 5]
KPA Kim Chae-yŏn unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Chae-yŏn is attached held a military meeting on 19 October on the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Rumanian armed forces [NS 20 Oct 82 p 6]
KPA Yi Ch'ang-su unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Yi Ch'ang-su is attached held a military meeting on 18 October for the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Rumanian armed forces [NS 20 Oct 82 p 6]
KPA O Se-ok unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade O Se-ok is attached shows enthusiasm for the "Speed of the 80's" and is anxious to participate in construction combat, according to SWYL chairman Comrade Kang Ch'ŏl-su [NC 27 Oct 82 p 3]
Constabulary Yi Ch'ang-tŏk unit	the Constabulary unit to which Comrade Yi Ch'ang-tŏk is attached is studying Kim Il-song's teachings on the "Speed of the 80's" with SWYL chairman Yang [Ryang] Ch'ong-song [NC 27 Oct 82 p 4]

KPA 809 unit	the KPA 809 unit was visited by the Ugandan military delegation on 6 November [NS 8 Nov 82 p 4]
KPA Yi Un-sik unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Yi Un-sik is attached was visited by the Ugandan military delegation on 6 November [NS 8 Nov 82 p 4]
KPA U Hyŏn-suk unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade U Hyŏn-suk is attached was visited by the Ugandan military delegation on 6 November [NS 8 Nov 82 p 4]
KPA Kim Hong-il unit	the KPA double red flag unit to which Comrade Kim Hong-il is attached is getting a socialist education [NC 9 Nov 82 p 3]
KPA Chŏn Mun-uk unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Chŏn Mun-uk is attached was visited by the Central African Republic's President Kolinga on 9 November; KPA lieutenant general Chŏn Mun-uk and major general An Yun-ch'an welcomed the guests [NS 10 Nov 82 p 2]
KPA Kim Ch'ae-yŏn unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Chae-yŏn is attached was visited by the Zimbabwe military delegation on 10 November [NS 11 Nov 82 p 4]
KPA Kim Kang-nam unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Kim Kang-nam is attached is getting military training and political education with SWYL chairman Pak Chung-sam [NC 1 Dec 82 p 3]
KPA Yi Tu-ch'an unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Yi Tu-ch'an is attached held a military meeting on 15 December on the 41st anniversary of the founding of Yugoslavia's armed forces [NS 16 Dec 82 p 6]
KPA Yi Yong-kil unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Yi Yong-kil is attached is getting a socialist education with SWYL chairman Yi Won-po [NC 16 Dec 82 p 2]

CSO: 4110/066

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

GROWING DPRK STATE BUDGET REPORTED

SK300433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jan (KCNA)--The state budget of Korea is annually growing at a high rate as a result of the strengthening of the country's economic foundation and rapid development made in all domains of the national economy.

Last year the state budgetary revenue amounted to 24,383.6 million won or 7.5 percent greater than that of 1982, and the state budgetary outlay to 24,018.6 million won or 8.2 percent increase.

The state budgetary revenue annually grew at a high rate of 10.5 percent on an annual average in the first five years of the second seven-year plan period (1978-1984).

This clearly shows that the Second Seven-Year Plan is being successfully fulfilled in the financial aspect.

Korea is securing a huge sum of monetary reserve every year, while fully meeting the demand of the revolution and construction for funds with her own resources. Last year it amounted to 365 million won.

The scale of revenue and expenditure for this year is envisaged to stand at 26,236,700,000 won respectively, the former 7.6 percent and the latter 9.2 percent above last year's.

This will fully ensure in finance the fulfillment of the central tasks of socialist economic construction for this year for stepping up the ambitious construction assignments on the five district fronts, normalizing production on a high level and bringing about epochal progress in improving the people's standard of living.

CSO: 4100/057

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

SOVIET ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENT FOR 1983 REPORTED

SK311541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Jan (KCNA)--A report of the Soviet Central Statistical Board on the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for economic and social development of the USSR in 1983 was published in Moscow on January 28.

According to the report, the national income of the Soviet Union grew by 3.1 percent last year as compared with the previous one.

The labor productivity in industry rose in 1983 by 3.5 percent. This helped save 3.5 million men of labor.

The industrial output went up by four percent last year as compared with the previous one. The absolute increment in industrial production was 30 percent higher than the average in the first two years of the current five-year plan period (1981-1985).

Last year witnessed successes in the production of electric power, oil, gas, steel, steel pipes, grain and maize harvesters, leather shoes, meat and milk products, TV sets and refrigerators.

Last year the plans for the production of gas, various nonferrous metals, plant protection chemicals, tools of automation, computers and metal-cutting machines were overfulfilled.

The output of the farm products including grain, sugar beet and potatoes and livestock products increased.

The payments to the population from the social consumption funds increased by 4.6 percent.

CSO: 4100/057

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

DAILY ON CHUCHE AS 'GENUINE' WORLD OUTLOOK

SK301113 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jan (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN January 29 carried an article captioned "The Chuche Idea Is Genuine Revolutionary World Outlook of Our Era."

The article says in part:

The chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a most scientific and revolutionary world outlook.

In a nutshell, it is a man-centered philosophical idea.

First of all, the chuche idea is new and original in the philosophical principle which constitutes its cornerstone.

The philosophical principle of the chuche idea is that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

The philosophical principle of the chuche idea which explains man's position and role as the master of the world is based on a new exposition of man.

Man is the most superior and powerful being in the world and the only and one dominator and transformer of the world because he has chajusong (independence), creativity and consciousness.

The chuche idea gave a formulation of the principle that man is the master of the world and the world is dominated and transformed by him and thus illuminated most scientifically the true looks of the actual world constantly developed by man and its fundamental features.

The discovery of the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything is a brilliant summing up of the philosophical ideas and a great event in establishing a scientific and revolutionary world outlook which placed man in the center of all things.

The chuche idea is a world outlook which elucidated the viewpoint and stand approaching the world, focusing on man on the basis of a new exposition of the philosophical principles.

The chuche idea defines that man is the master dominating the world. This makes it possible to establish a new viewpoint and position on the world and its change and development, centering on man unlike in the past.

The most precious being in the world is man and nothing is more precious than his interests in the world.

Man is the most powerful being in the world, and the world is transformed only by man.

The chuche idea expounded the viewpoint and position approaching the world with man as the central factor, this developed and perfected a world outlook to be an integral world outlook illumining not only the viewpoint on the world but also the fundamental principles of human activities of understanding and transforming the world and to be a powerful weapon for the transformation of the world.

The chuche idea developed from a new angle the socio-historical outlook, an important component of the world outlook.

The chuche idea was the first in history to make it clear that the subject of history is the masses of the people and clarify the intrinsic law of socio-historical movement the subject of which is the masses of the people. Herein lies an important achievement of the chuche idea in perfecting the socio-historical outlook of the working class.

The principle that the subject of history is the masses of the people and human history is a history of the struggle of the popular masses for chaju-song and the principle that the socio-historical movement is a creative movement of the masses of the people and the independent ideology of the masses of the people plays a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle constitute the basic content of the chuche outlook on history. This is a new exposition of the essence and character of the socio-historical movement, the movement of the subject, and its motive force.

The chuche idea has not only developed from a new angle the viewpoint on society and history but also established on its basis a new viewpoint and stand toward historical development and social revolution centering on the popular masses, the subject.

The chuche idea was the first in history to raise the viewpoint and stand toward social development and revolutionary movement as a component of the socio-historical outlook and give a scientific exposition of it, thereby making a brilliant contribution to perfecting the socio-historical outlook as a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon for the transformation of society.

CSO: 4100/057

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

MALAGASY MEDIA PRAISE KIMS' LEADERSHIP

SK311045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 31 Jan 84

["Malagasy Mass Media Introduce Wise Guidance of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Jan (KCNA)--The Malagasy paper ATRIKA January 11 carried an article titled "Korea Where the Trumpet of Onward March of the 80s is Loudly Ringing Out."

The paper says:

Comrade Kim Chong-il called the whole party, the whole country and the entire people to a new revolutionary march of the 80s for implementing the decision of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Under his wise leadership new upsurge is being effected and a bright prospect opened for attaining the 10 long-term objectives of socialist economic construction in Korea.

The sagacity of the leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il in triumphantly leading the new revolutionary march of the 80s lies in that he put forward a correct line and ways for its implementation from the chuche-based stand and solves all problems by relying upon the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative ingenuity of the popular masses.

By vigorously waging the drive for the creation of the "speed of the 80s" the Korean people under the wise and tested leadership of the great President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il will successfully carry out the tasks set forth at the eighth plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the party and attain the magnificent 10 long-term objectives ahead of time.

The ANTA NEWS AGENCY of Madagascar January 12 reported an article titled "The Revolutionary Cause of the Korean People Is Advancing Along Ever-victorious Road Under the Banner of the Chuche Idea."

It said:

All the successes achieved by the Korean people in the revolution and construction are entirely a result of their brilliant embodiment of the chuche idea, rallied close around President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was a struggle which pioneered for the first time the revolutionary cause of chuche in this country and a struggle which brought about national liberation.

The victory of the 20 odd year long anti-Japanese revolution was a victory of the chuche idea in the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle.

The great vitality of the chuche idea was displayed through the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the historic root of the Workers' Party of Korea laid in this course.

Today the Korean people under the wise leadership of the great President Kim Il-song are modelling the whole society on the chuche idea in an allround way on the basis of the successes they have already achieved.

The Korean revolution could traverse the road of victory and glory under the banner of the chuche idea thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Respected President Kim Il-song is a great strategist and master of leadership who is leading the revolutionary cause of chuche along an ever-victorious road.

CSO: 4100/057

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

FOREIGN INSTITUTE PUBLISHES CHUCHE MAGAZINE

SK030427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Feb (KCNA)--The Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea published the magazine STUDY OF THE CHUCHE IDEA No 19.

Carried in the magazine is the full text of "Let Us Shatter Imperialist Moves Toward Aggression and War and Safeguard Peace and Independence," a speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at a banquet he arranged in honor of participants in the world conference of journalists against imperialism and for friendship and peace.

It gives accounts of seminars held in various countries on "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Also carried in the magazine are articles under the respective titles "The Chuche Idea Is a Man-centered World Outlook," "The Chuche Idea Indicates Man's Ideal and Ways for its Realization," "Fundamental Differences Between Chuche Philosophy and Human Philosophy," "Self-reliance is Fundamental Principle in the Building of a New Society," "Unity and Cooperation Among the Third World Countries" and so on, travel notes on Korea captioned "After Being Received by President Kim Il-song" and other articles, materials and news.

CSO: 4100/057

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

CAR HOLDS FILM SHOW ON KIM CHONG-IL'S BIRTHDAY

SK030457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Feb (KCNA)--A film show was arranged in Bimbo, the capital of Lombella-Npoko Prefecture, Central Africa, in celebration of the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Present there were the prefect and the general secretary of the prefecture and the mayor of the city and other prefectural officials and citizens, more than 800 in all.

The attendants appreciated the Korean documentary film "The 35th Anniversary of the Founding of the Republic."

Seeing the film they did not stint their praise expressing admiration for the indestructible might of our people, rallied close around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and for the development of our independent national economy.

After appreciating the film, the prefect of the prefecture said:

Respected President Kim Il-song is indeed a great leader.

As the Korean people are guided by the great leader, they could achieve a world-startling progress.

I was deeply moved particularly, while seeing the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il directing the Korean people to a greater victory, upholding the lofty intentions of the great leader.

The dear leader is indeed a great person possessed of extraordinary intelligence and outstanding leadership ability.

The mayor of the city stressed that there is not such a people in the world as the disciplined and talented Korean people who are firmly united around their leader and that the Korean people are so strong that the United States dare not provoke Korea.

CSO: 4100/057

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

JOURNALISTS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 21 Jan (KCNA)--The delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by vice-chairman of its central committee Kim Kyong-taek returned home on January 20 by plane after visiting the German Democratic Republic. It was met at the airport by Kang Tok-so, vice-chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee, and Kim Kwang-su, deputy editor in chief of MINJU CHOSON. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 21 Jan 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/057

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N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

'MINDAN' PAPER REPORTS DPRK CPC SPA MEETING

SK271057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Jan (KCNA)--The January 21 issue of MINJOK SIBO, a Koreans' newspaper under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan (Mindan) published in Japan, gave a wide publicity to the proposal of tripartite talks put forward at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It says:

The peace proposal was published in the form of different letters sent respectively to the United States and South Korea, the keynote of which is:

- 1) Tension is increasing and the danger of war is growing as never before in our country today.
- 2) Let us officially declare by law the termination of war and conclude a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States for the removal of the state of military confrontation and relaxation of tensions.
- 3) Let us adopt a non-aggression declaration between the North and South to undertake not to use armed forces against each other and reduce the armies and armaments of both sides.
- 4) When tension is eased and conditions for reunification are created with the signing of a peace agreement and the adoption of a non-aggression declaration, let us open a dialogue between the North and the South and discuss the question of national reunification on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down in the July 4 North-South joint statement.
- 5) Let us make the reunified country a strict neutral state, not a military base or a satellite of any foreign country.

The proposal of the North is that the United States, a country concerned, and the parties concerned of the North and South should meet and discuss such problems.

The paper carried detailed summaries of the letters to the U.S. Government and Congress and to the Seoul authorities which were adopted at the joint meeting.

CSO: 4100/057

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

GROUP STUDIES CHONG-IL'S TREATISE--Tokyo, 30 Jan (KNS-KCNA)--A New Year meeting of Japanese people for study of "Let us advance under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the chuche idea," a treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, was held in Kobe, Hyogo Prefecture, on January 14. Present at the meeting sponsored by the Hyogo Prefectural Liaison Council for the study of the chuche idea were members of the sponsor organization, scholars and teachers and a large number of Japanese people. At the meeting a reporter gave a systematic explanation of "Let us advance under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the chuche idea," a treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, which was followed by study reports on the subjects "original nature of the chuche idea," "the party's method of leadership for realizing socialism and communism" and "the anti-imperialist independent struggle for global independence." The reporters stressed that through their study of the treatise they realized more deeply that the immortal chuche idea is a most powerful guiding idea representing the present era and communist future.
[Text] [SK010337 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 1 Feb 84]

CSO: 4100/057

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETES FOREIGN PARTY, STATE LEADERS

SK311106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Jan (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages of greetings to party and state leaders of various countries on the New Year 1984.

His messages of greetings were sent to General Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic; Robert Milton Cato, prime minister of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; F. Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles; Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the National Executive Council; Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary-general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; 'Ali Nassir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic; Bhumibol Adulyadej, king of Thailand; Colonel Denis Sassou Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; General Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali; Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates; Dr Q.K.J. Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana; Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the POLISARIO Front; and John G. M. Compton, prime minister of Saint Lucia.

In his messages the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song extended warm felicitations to the party and state leaders and peoples of these countries on the occasion of the New Year 1984.

He expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between our country and these countries will grow stronger and develop and wished the party and state leaders and peoples of these countries greater successes in their work for the building of a new society and the independent development of the country as well as their good health and happiness.

CSO: 4100/057

BRIEFS

ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS WITH GABON--Pyongyang, 29 Jan (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 10th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between Korea and Gabon. Noting that the opening of diplomatic relations between Korea and Gabon marked an important occasion in deepening understanding between the peoples of the two countries and developing their friendly and cooperative relations, the author of a NODONG SINMUN article says: The friendship between the two peoples has favorably developed over the past 10 years. The government and people of Gabon express understanding and sympathy for the struggle of our people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Today the Gabonese people are registering success in the endeavours for the building of a new society. The Korean people rejoice over the achievements made by Gabonese people in the struggle for building a new life. They will strive in the future, too, to develop the friendly relations with the Gabonese people. Our people wish them greater success in their future struggle for the building of a new society. The author of a MINJU CHOSON article says our people believe that the friendly relations between Korea and Gabon will grow stronger and develop in the idea of independence, friendship and peace. [Text] [SK291056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 29 Jan 84]

ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS WITH GUINEA--Pyongyang, 29 Jan (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN dedicates an article to the 15th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between the DPRK and Equatorial Guinea. Noting that, with the opening of the diplomatic relations between the two countries on January 30, 1969, the bonds of friendship established between the two peoples on the road of anti-imperialism and independence have been further consolidated, the author of the article says: Contacts and mutual visits between the two peoples became brisk and interchange in the economic and cultural fields broadened after that. To develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, both members of the Non-aligned Movement, not only accords with their national interests but also helps towards strengthening the Non-aligned Movement. The Equatorial Guinean people have made big strides ahead in their work for achieving national unity and rebuilding the country. The Korean people rejoice over the successes made by the Equatorial Guinean people in the building of new life. Our people believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will develop still further in the future. [Text] [SK301143 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1058 GMT 30 Jan 84]

GUYANESE CHUCHE GROUP--Pyongyang, 31 Jan (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a letter from the Enmore, Guyana, group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song which appreciated a film showing his historic visit to China. The letter says: Your historic China visit, the dear leader who is a perfect successor to the chuche cause and a great teacher of the world's revolutionary people, was a historic record of your imperishable feats for the revolutionary cause of the new-emerging peoples fighting for the cause of chajusong (independence). As you have the outstanding leadership ability and noble virtues to be possessed by the people's leaders, you the dear leader are a pre-eminent leader enjoying deep respect and reverence from the world's revolutionary people and progressive people in our era, the era of chajusong and era of struggle. Your excellency's brilliant intelligence, noble virtues and vigorous energy and spirit give conviction of a bright future of Korea and firm belief in the final victory of the chuche cause. The letter sincerely wishes the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life. [Text] [SK310343 Pyongyang KCNA in English [GMT no given] 31 Jan 84]

REPLY MESSAGE FROM THAI KING--Pyongyang, 29 Jan (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Phumiphon Adulyadej, king of Thailand, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the National Day of the Kingdom of Thailand. The reply message dated January 25 reads: Please accept my thanks for your message sent on the Thai National Day and cordial reciprocation of the good wishes therein contained. [Text] [SK291121 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 29 Jan 84]

LSWYK DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 22 Jan (KCNA)--A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Na Yong-su, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the league, left Pyongyang on January 21 by air to attend the celebrations of the 11th anniversary of the founding of the Yemeni Socialist Union of Youth. It was seen off at the airport by Kim Song-chol, vice-chairman of the central committee of the LSWYK. [Text] [SK200554 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 22 Jan 84]

WPK EXCHANGES NEW YEAR CARDS--Pyongyang, 31 Jan (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea exchanged New Year's cards with Meur Bilner, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Israeli Communist Party, the Central Committee of the Moroccan Progress and Socialism Party, the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party (the Interior) and the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party. The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea received New Year's cards from Mr. Koritzinsky, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Left Party of Norway, and the Cyprus Committee of International Solidarity. [Text] [SK310503 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 31 Jan 84]

CHONG-IL RECEIVES NEW YEAR CARDS--Pyongyang, 1 Feb (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received New Year's cards from various countries. They

came from Danile Ortega Saavedra, coordinator, and Rafael Cordova Rivas and Sergio Ramirez Mercado, members, of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua; Horst Schmidt, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin; Marshal Francisco da Costa Gomes, chairman of the Portuguese Council of Peace and Cooperation and former Portuguese president; and D. P. Maheshwari, chairman of the Indian Federation for World Cooperation and Cultural Relations. [Text] [SK010417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 31 Jan 84]

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